AUCTION, INING, June 12, at 10 o'clock, at mon Court, east of Wabash-av.
of S Buggy and Basiness Horses,
eather-fop Buggless 1 Jump-Sea
y, 1 Express W sgon, 5 Single Hararmess, nearly new; lot Feed, Hay
thing appertaining to the business
Elis, LONG & GO. A ductioneers.

pets, &c., hamber Sets, Lawn Chairs, , Pier Glasses, leneral Merchandise. AUCTION. AY TRADE SALE. ODS, WOOLENS

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Provisional Assigne P. GORE & CO., **Out Auction Sale** 

E CUSTOM-MADE goods must be closed out in seks, and at this sale 1,800 closed, many of them being DEST GOODS MADE. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

rsday, June 13, CKERY. AUCTION.

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examined daily, Sundays only except-ed, the urtenances belonging thereto) of the

SON SUMNER with plain head and round stern one first-rate sea-boat. Length, 127 feet; feet; depth, 11-10 feet; measures 20; the tons; allowed to carry twelve parasaving and fire apparatus, as provided and the presence engine, with cyl.nden. 23; def. with 28-12 lect stroke of plain. 28 feet, with 28-12 lect stroke of plain. 28 feet, with 28-12 lect stroke of plain. 28 feet and the stroke of the stroke o

S. E. RADDIN & CO., June 12 BOOTS & SHOES and 18 DRY GOODS to 14 JEWELRY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. TAL NOTICE IDAY NEXT,

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N. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers IRY FRIEDMAN, day, June 12, at 9:30 Cclock.

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A Ness. White Granite China.

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My Pat. SARATOGA WAVE of setural curly hair improves woman's looks wonderfully. To swill have none other after set Miss. THOM PSON.
Other waves, 83. Witnesser and Kunat. During and personal field. Genda cent C. O. D. snywbern. Soin agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. B. ZUTNIKAN.

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# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878.

PIBATICAL.

VOLUME XXXIX.

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WHITE

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BOOMS CAN BE SECURED on application at the ETROPOLITAN HOTEL, N. Y.

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antacid; agrees well with dyspeptics, and
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the most agreeable, alone or mixed with
al in Catarrhs of Stomach or Bladder, and in

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GOODS. Friday Morning,

RAIN OR SHINE, WE WILL OFFER

270 DESIRABLE

50 CTS. EACH.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Boston Square-Dealing Clothiers, Tailors, Furnishers, Hatters, Shoers (and sell Boots so cheap we might almost claim to be), FREEBOOTERS -- "Smoke?" Come in and get

Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., cor. Rucker-st, OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL 9.

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\$25, \$30, and \$35

Lead All Others in Style and Quality.

"THE ONLY" First-Class Tailoring House MAKING ARTISTIC WORK AT

APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON. Apollinaris Water! LOW PRICES! GROMMES & ULLRICH, 181, 183

CLARK-ST., OPEN TILL 9 P. M. CORNER MONRO SHOES.

SHOES WILL OPEN JUNE 20, 1878.

> A full line of Summer Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, in all the desirable styles. A large stock to select from, and prices always the lowest.

BULLOCK BROS., 149, 151, 153 STATE-ST.

ENGLISH
These Celebrated Shoes for Men and Boys are the Best, Manufactured and sold only by PHAUSTS C. E. WISWALL & CO.

STARCH. **ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch** 

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.
It is snowflake white. It is snowflake white.
It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish. and most lasting Polish.

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Full Weight guaranteed. It costs less money than any Starch in the World.
It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

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Twenty Million Pounds. ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,

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Erkenbrecher's World-Famous Corn-Starch for Food.

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Sole Northwestern Agenta, Chicago. DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Stearns, Dana & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement; and notice is hereby given that John W. Stearns is alone authorized to collect the debts and sign the firm name in liquidation. Signed, CHAS. D. DANA. Signed, John W. STEARNS, CHAS. D. DANA, W. E. STEARNS.

BUSINESS CARDS. KELLEY'S PAT. CORNER furnished in Green, Black, Drab, or Landscape. Quality of the best. Prices reasonable.

J. W. D. KELLEY. Annual Curre, 88 Madison-st. Fifteen years' experience.

PINANCIAL. 4 PER CENT GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

A TOTAL WRECK.

The Character of Anderson Cone Entirely to Pieces.

He Is Proven to Be a Perjurer, Loafer, and Blackmailer.

How He Fell Out with Nash and Fell Into Divers Iniquities.

Darrall's Testimony of Value Only in a Negative

Nobody Found Who Ever Saw the Much-Talked-Of Sherman Letter.

Only So-Called Copies of the Document Have Ever Appeared.

Matthews Invites Slippery Jim to Proceed with His Ex-

And Is Very Confident that Systematic Forgery Has Been Practiced.

The Senate Investigating Committee Will Commence Work To-Day.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.-The lengthy ross-examination of Darrall to-day amounted concerned,-that Darrall and his friends, learning of Anderson's letters and papers, attempted to use both to secure Matthews' assistance in Darrall's testimony, in connection with Ander-son's, will probably lead to the calling of Justice Harian to explain his custody of some of Ander-son's papers. Darrall testified that Anderson always declared to him that the protest was true in regard to intimidation in Feliciana. Nash also gave him an explanation of his signature to the agreement bearing his name, that he signed it in a foolish moment when Anderson was threat-

swore that the paper which Anderson declared to be a forgery was the original and genuine paper, but none of them knew that the person who appeared before them and signed the name of Weber was actually Weber. So that the question of the paper being a forgery, so far as Weber's signature is concerned, is still open, and the presumption that it is a forgery is stronger than ever.

GEN. SMITH, LATE APPOINTMENT CLERK, was examined by Gen. Butler with the evident purpose of showing that the President was a party to trying to reward Anderson after it being proved what his character was. Smith's answers were such as to flatly contradict this theory, and soon Butler, not receiving such answers as he wanted, began bis usual attempt to bully the witness. Gen. Smith, however, was not particularly affected by the display of rowdyism on Butler's part. But this at length became so insufferable that Gen. Cox rose and demanded that Butler should be compelled to behave himself. He denounced his bullying, and his conducting a grave investi-gation after the method of a police-court speech. Gen. Cox was dignified, but very earnest, and exceedingly severe. The audience and the Committee were in full sympathy with Cox, and rejoiced that this legislative rowdy was thus sharply rebuked. Butler attempted a swaggering and offensive reply, but Cox returned to the attack in still more severe terms, and McMahon

TOOK SIDES WITH COX. as did Morrison in his ruling. The feeling mong the Democrats seemed to be that Butler's manners and methods were proving too reavy a load for their side to carry. The bearing of Gen. Cox in the matter is highly commended on all sides. Under his second arraignment of Butler the latter sat silent, and for once he appeared completely at bay. He has fully exposed his hand as a bitter enemy of the President and all friends of the Administration. At present he seems desperate at his utter fail-ure to make a point against any of them.

THE MATTHEWS COMMITTEE. The Senate Investigating Committee appointed at the request of Senator Matthews met this afternoon. The Chairman, Senator Edmunds, was detained at home by ill-health, and Senator Allison, second on the list, presided. No representatives of the press were admitted. It was decided to permit the Associated Press to have a reporter present when the testimony is taken. Senator Matthews was requested to attend, and he expressed a desire that the Committee should commence immediately. According-ty the Committee directed that subpoenas be issued to Anderson and Darrall to appear to-morrow at noon. It is probable that Anderson will be the first examined, and that other evidence will be introduced in re-buttal of his testimony. It was understood that the sessions should be short until after adjournment, when they will occupy the entire day, as Senator Matthews is anxious to have the matter settled. Subpænas were served on Anderson and Darrall in the room of the House Investigating Committee.

DARRALL. ANDERSON'S TESTIMONY BADLY RIDDLED. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Potter

Investigating Committee resumed its sitting to-day, Mr. Morrison presiding.

Darrall, of Louisiana, was examined by Mr.

Cox. He stated that he first saw Anderson in the spring of 1877, when he said that the protest he had made was correct as regards intim-

idation.
Shortly after my conversation with Potter, Anderson told me that he had seen Matthews and threatened him with the publication of documents, and pictured to Matthews the scandal it would raise, and that, in reply, Matthews told Anderson that if he was inclined to pursue that course he might go on and publish anything he desired.
Subsequently Matthews said to the witness that he would have nothing further to do with

Anderson if he intended publishing the docu-ments. Witness said he had seen THE ORIGINAL OF THE SASH AGREEMENT,

and related the circumstances. Anderson was in Washington about the 4th of March, looking for an appointment, and called on me at various times. Shortly after March 4 I called on the President, and stated the reasons why Ander-son should be appointed, which were because of the active part taken by him in the Louisians the active part taken by him in the Louisiana clection, and that he was a very intelligent man. About a week after our visit to the President, Anderson called on the witness and said he and Nash nad quarreled, and that he was going to expose Nash. In other words, he was "going for him." He stated that he had a paper that would roin Nash. He thereupon produced the Nash agreement. Nash later explained to the witness that he had

had

SIGNED IT IN A FOOLISH MOMENT,
and ought not to have done so, but cared nothing
about it. The witness never had a conversation
about the so-called Sherman letter, but it seemed
from other conversations he had had, that there
was such a document in existence. His knowledge of it is only what he had heard from Messrs.
Jenks and Anderson, whose stories were contradictory.

dictory.

The witness said that Anderson had stated to him that the document was signed by Sherman and Stouchton, but the copy that the witness saw was signed by Sherman only, and was entirely different from with Anderson represented. Anderson had stated to the witness that is parish was terrible; that no Republican was saft bere, and mentioned the names of

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS INTIMIDATED PHOMINENT REPUBLICANS INTIMIDATED and unable to vote.

Anderson exhibited his cost and vest where he had been shot. I think his pocketbook or papers prevented him from being wounded, out his coat was fauch torn, and he told me quite a lengthy story of his having been followed at night and an attempt made to assassinate him, and about his escape, and he exhibited eridence of the shooting. I saw several parties in the same parish on the boat at the same time I did Anderson, and they

boat at the same time I did Anderson, and they ALI HAD THE SAME STORY, that no man dared say he was a Republican and dared to vote the Rebublican ticket.

The witness said that Anderson, when at home, was much dissipated, and, although his reputation might be considered bad in the North, it was considered good to fair in New Orleans.

By Mr. McMahon—After reading the Nash agreement, did you revoke you recommendation for the appointment of Anderson? A.—No, sir. I never wrote the President revoking the recommendation I had made. In fact, I was quite sure there was no chance for his appointment.

Q.—Why was Anderson regarded by you so important a person to have in your dealings with the Administration, and why your corresponding with him to bring him over here to aid in securing the support of Matthews? A.—Anderson represented that he

that be

HAD CLAIMS ON MATTHEWS
which he was sure would gain his support, and he
(Anderson) desired to assist his friends, baving a (Anderson) desired to assist his friends, having a good position himself.

Q.—How did you come to write to Anderson, urging him to write to Matthews in your behalf regarding the New Orleans Collectorship, even after the quarrel between Anderson and Matthews had occurred? A.—Well, I knew that Matthews was well-disposed toward Anderson, even after the conversation between them in which Anderson threatened the publication of documents, and that he had received letters from Anderson after that time.

time.

A CORRECTION.

Darrall said he wished to make a correction of his testimony of the previous day as printed. In answer to a question it appeared he said, "up to this date no appointments have been had except on recommendation of the Returning Board." Witness said he meant up to the date when he left Washington, some time in March last. Of course he knew nothing that had transpired since he left. In answer to a question by Mr. Blackourn, the witness said that yesterday he waited in the committee room until after lo'dock, when, destring to see the President before leaving the city, he went to the Senate and informed Mr. Kellogg that he was going to the White House, and if the Committee deelred his attendance a telegram would find him there. Upon reaching the White House, the Sergeant-at-Arms overtook him, and he returned forthwith. He had bushness with the President, and hearing he was going away desired to see him before he left.

SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Question by Butler—What did you advise Anderson to do in regard to these papers? A.—Shortly after the Committee was appointed I received a letter from Anderson stating he intended testifying something on that account and I wrote a letter from Anderson stating he intended testifying something on that account and I wrote a letter telling him to do so; that he had not been treated right.

Q.—You advised him to pitch in? A.—Certainly, A CORRECTION.

N. Q.—Didn't you express some obnion as to these papers in his possession? A.—Perhaps I did. I have no distinct recollection.
Q.—Don't you remember saying to him something in that letter, something like this, to go ahead and pitch into and expose the Psaim-singing hypocrite, and that his papers would do it? A.—I am inclined to think I said something of that kind. I know I spoke quite warmly in regard to it.
Q.—That was after you had gone to kew Orleans? A.—Yes, sir; not long ago. There was not a very warm feeling toward the Republican Administration in our State.

By Mr. Blackbarn: Q.—Have you in the course of your testimony before the Committee told of all the efforts you made to seeme an appointment for Anderson? A.—I imagine so.
Q.—Don't you ever have any interview with the Secretary of State in his behalf? A.—I certainly did go with him to the Secretary of State.
Q.—Oftener than once? A.—I remember once very distinctly, for the Secretary of State wanted to know whether we could get the RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS from that State, and possibly I went a second time.
Q.—How late was the last interview you had

q.—How late was the last interview you had with the Secretary of State in the interest of Anderson? A.—That I could not say. I have no way of fixing it. That was in 1877. I don't think we called on the Secretary of State more than once.

The letter of April 5 was here called to witness' attention, simply for the parpose of refreshing his recollection.

recollection.

Q.—Didn't you learn from Matthews that Anderson was the first man that had suggested your name to him as a candidate for the Collectorship? A.—I have stated that already.

Q.—Had you prior to that time had any conversation with Anderson about advocating your claims to the Collectorship? A.—Cratainly.

Q.—When did you first have conversations with Anderson on that subject? A.—That would be one or two days previous to the interview with Matthews.

Q.—Did you call mon Matthews by his sending

Q.—Did you call upon Matthews by his sending for you? A.—By his sending for me through An-

Q.—Did you call apon Matthews by his sending for you? A.—By his sending for me through Anderson.

Q.—Didn't you write to Anderson to come and see you about your candidacy? A.—I wrote him a number of letters.

Q.—Repeated? A.—Possibly.

Q.—Repeated? A.—Possibly.

Q.—Repeated? A.—I wrote first or ne. Sour correspondence was somewhat extensive.

Mr. Butler (interrupting)—Pardon me; you were about to become a candidate for a high office under the Government. Here was

A DRUNKEN, MISZRABLE FELLOW down in Louisiana, or had been there,—a man whom you had learned had got a corrupt agreement to have the Naval Officership. You, a meaber of Congress, who had not yet been unseated, and you were about to miske an application. Don't you know whether that rascal came and made an offer of services to you, or you went to him? A.—Well, sir, Anderson and myself had had a conversation in regard to the Collectorship before I became a candidate. In regard to Packard—

Q.—Leave him out. A.—About myself; I can't swear whether the surgestion came from him or me, or from some friend of mine.

Q.—I mean the surgestion that the loafer should take part in it. That's what I want, A.—I remember writing Anderson about thamfaster.

Q.—Didn't you write him to come over and help you? A.—I wrote him a number of letters.

Q. (sharply)—Didn't you write him, before he said anything to you, to come and help you? A.—I wrote him a number of letters.

Q.—Don't you believe you did? A.—That's my best recollection; unless I saw the letter I could

Q.—Don't you believe you did? A.—That's my best recollection; unless I saw the letter I could octs reconection; unless I saw the letter I could not tell.

Q.—What induced you to go to Philadelphia for this miserable man to aid you in that candidature?

A.—I stated Anderson had suggested it to me a number of times, and it was so understood. He held a paper or documents that the powers that were would be WILLING AND GLAD TO LISTEN TO.

Q.—When did he make that statement to you first, leaving out the Weber and the Nash agreements? A.—Some time previous to this date.—

ments? A.—Some time previous to this date,—
probably a month.
Q.—Did Anderson say anything or write anything to you about any documents, learning out the
Weber and Nash documents, till you wrote him
about, or asked him about, such documents? A.
—Yes.
Q.—Where? A.—To the best of my recollection
my first letter to him to come must have been
dated in Philadelphia. Anderson was here immediately previous to the recess, or immediately after, for some time, and I have heard him state that
he

HAD LETTERS FROM MATTHEWS.

and other papers besides the Weber and Nash documents. I couldn't fix the exact date, will you now swear that that was before the holiday recess? A.—I could not.

Q.—What is the earliest day that you can recollect that you knew anything from him that he had them or claimed to have them? A.—It is very difficult for me to answer that. During the time the Commission was there I knew he had letters from Senator Matthews at that time, because he so informed me, and I am of the impression that he informed me about what is called the Sherman agreement either before or immediately after the holiday recess. I can't remember exactly.

men were there in April Anderson informed you he had letters from Matthews? A.—He certainly informed me, and I think he showed me a letter from Matthews of an introduction to Judge Harlan, or something of that kind. My recollection is he said something about having such a letter, and showed it to me.

he said something about having such a letter, and showed it to me.

Q.—Did he tell you what he was going to do in consequence of that introduction? A.—He told me he had called, or would call, on Harlan, and my recollection is he did call on Harlan,

MORE THAN ONCE PRIBENTED

the letter of introduction, and conversed with Harmy recollection is he did call on Harlan,
MORE THAN ONCE PERSENTED
the letter of introduction, and conversed with Harlan. I don't recollect what he said, but he said he
had a number of interviews, and he told me at that
time, as I recollect, that he gave that Webor agreement to Harlan. That is the time he found the
agreement, and he said he had sent it to Matthews.
My recollection is that he saw that Harlan was
promised some position and delivered him the
document. He says he sent it to Matthews, but
my recollection is he gave it to Harlan.
Q.—Then you knew he was sent with a confidential letter of introduction from Senator
Mattnews to Harlan, and he was visiting Harlan
back and forth, and that he had given him a copy
of the Weber affidavit? A.—Yes. My recollection
is that I never knew what was in that agreement
till I saw it in print.
Q.—Didn't you ask him then what the Weber
affidavit was if you did not know about it? A.—
Certainly. My recollection is he stated to me that
it was an affidavit to the effect that their protest
was not legal.
Q.—Which document did he tell you he gave

It was an amulayit to the effect that their protest was not legal.

Q.—Which document did he tell you he gave Harlan, on your recollection? The original or the copy? A.—The original.

Q.—Didn't you say to him, "What on earth did Harlan want of that"? A.—I don't recollect our conversation. I cannot give the words I used, but I expressed much surprise that Harlan wanted that document.

document.
Q.—In answer to that surprise, what did Anderson say? Let me help you. Didn'the say, 'Why, Harlan promised if I would give it to him he would help me to get an office," or words to that effect? A.—The effect was that, of course, Harlan and Matthews would secure him an office.
Q.—Did you express any surprise to Anderson that after Matthews and the land had been informed that he had made a fraudulent agreement with Nash

Nash

AND A FALSE PROTEST,
that they should promise to give him an office?
A.—I have no doubt I did.
Q.—Do you remember so? Ar—Certainly,
Q.—How did Anderson meet that surprise of yours? A.—You will have to helv me out.
Q.—I guess I can. Did he not say he was employed by Matthews to watch the Packard people for him? A.—No, I didn't hear of it.
Q.—And to report to Harian about it? A.—I never heard anything about the Packard Government. ment.
Q.—It didn't surprise you that Harlan wanted to consult this man? A.—My recollection is that I supposed he wanted him for the purpose of consulting in regard to the office.
Q.—You were surprised that he wanted to give him an office, but not surprised that he wanted to consult him about an office? A.—That is about the idea.

consult him about an office? A.—That is about the idea.

Q.—When did you first iearn from any living being that the Sherman letter was in existence? A.—I cannot give the date that I learned of the existence of the letter. I am satisfied I learned it from Annerson himself.

Q.—When you first heard of it what did you hear it was? A.—The recollection I have of the letter is that it was a letter given by Mr. Sherman and Mr. Stougaton to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Weber in reply to a letter sent them by Anderson and Weber, stating that they had made returns from their parishes.

Q.—No. You are now telling me what is in the Weber letter. I want simply to learn what you learned the contents of the Sherman letter were about? A.—That it was about the fact that if those gents would stand firm by the Republican party, and make their returns and do their duty, they would be rewarded, and

Nash also gave him an explanation of his signature to the agreement bearing his name, that he signed it in a foolled moment when Anderson was threatening that if ne did not he would revoke his protest. The three witnesses called to establish the fact that Weber signed the Anderson-Weber agreement, namely—the two witnesses to the paper and the Notary who affixed the jurat—swore that the near which Anderson declared agreement.

a fair election when you believed there was an unfair one. You had learned of a corrupt agreement with Nash. You had learned he shad got a letter you thought a very strange one, and you had learned from Mrs. Jenks that she had something to do with that letter. You were about being a candidate for Collector, and that being the condition of things, you wrote to Anderson to help you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, then, you expected help from him on account of having those documents? A.—Certainly; certainly.

account of having those documents? A.—Certainly; certainly.

Q.—And you expected to get into office upon THE FEARS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, through some of its principals or attackes, of the publication of these documents? A.—That was one of the means.

Q.—That was one of the crutches you were to walk on? A.—Certainly?

Q.—Whether the right bower or left bower, we won't say now. The record shows and worked up to the best of your ability that right—bower? A.—Certainly.

Certainly, sir, do not you believe you failed because copies of this matter had got on your conscience; was not that it? A.—In my opinion, either myself or ome other party suggested by Anderson would have been appointed but for the Anderson would have been appointed but for the fact that it was known that copies of these documents were in possession of other parties, and that they were virtually public property.

Q.—If these documents had not been published you would have been willing to have owed your election to the efforts of a perjurer and a black-mailer, with false documents. as Collector at one of the principal offices? A.—You have stated him to be such.

Q.—You yourself stated it now? A.—Not of my

of the principal onces: A.—I ou have stated him to be such.
Q.—You yourself stated it now? A.—Not of my own personal knowledge.
Q.—You knew the man to be corrupt. You believed his affidavit to be false. You knew his acquaintances would say
HE WAS A DRUNKARD,
and you knew that using these documents for this purpose was simply blackmailing? A.—Certainly.
Q.—Then, haven't you stated all that I have?
A.—Substantially.
Q.—Then we don't substantially differ, and you were sorry you failed. A.—Naturally.
[Laughter.]

you were sorry journal to find Anderson a Q.—You were not surprised to find Anderson a messenger from Matthews to Anderson? A.—Not messenger from Matthews to Anderson? A.—Not at all.
Q.—You knew Matthews knew Anderson to be just what you did except as to what his friends thought of him? A.—I think he was generally well known to Matthews.
Q.—Now, then, in regard to that interview, you say you saw Matthews at his house, did you? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did he send for you, or did you go yolun-

Yes, sir.
Q.—Did he send for you, or did you go voluntarily? A.—I called on him at my own suggestion.
Q.—State the first thing you recollect, that either of you said. A.—I suppose you mean anything that will bear on this case, and effect a anything that will bear on this case, and cheet a point you want to make?

Q.—You have no more idea of the point I want to make than you have of the Indian language, and I do not intend you shall. Go on with your story, and let my points alone. A.—The first thing that I recollect is that I stated to Metthew that I had

I recoilect is that I stated to Meithews that it had come to my knowledge that certain copies of those documents, or papers, or whatever they were, were in existence in the newspaper office of the New York Sun, and that copies of them or the originals had been offered to some parties in New York representing Tilden.

Q.—Do have any recollection of anything occurring before that in that interview? A.—We probably discussed this matter of the Collectorship before that. After I told Katthews this about the papers, he informed he had the same information from some Democratic source, and his statement was to the effect that he did not care whether the document. ment, so PAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED, was delivered to other wastigen

was delivered to other parties, or purchased or bought, or what was done with it. We then discussed what is called the Sherman letter. I told him what I had heard in regard to its existence, and, if I remember distinctly, he remarked that he did not believe any such letter had ever been written, and no original was in existence. During the interview it was mentioned that Anderson or parties representing him—

Q.—Who mentioned lit? A.—It was mentioned by myself, and he had heard the same, that parties representing Anderson would dispose of those documents, and I told him Anderson had been over here at a request of mine, and I inquired in regard to the papers and documents, and that he had assured me they were in his possession and would remain safely there. Matthews remarked that, in case of my appointment, or the appointment of some one suitable to us. Anderson should give up all documents and papers that he had, and forego any claims that he had on him (Matthews) or the Administration.

Q.—You have spoken of the papers generally. You have even told us three times over that Matthews introduced the Sherman letter by saying he did not care about the papers, so far as he was concerned, except as to the Sherman letter. Did not Matthews introduced the Sherman letter. Did not Matthews introduced the Sherman letter between the sherman letter. Did not Matthews introduced the Sherman letter between the sherman letter.

Q.—Do you recollect of its coming in in any other way than you put it in your direct examinathem or claimed to have them? A.—It is very difficult for me to answer that. During the time the Commission was there I knew he had letters from Senator Matthews at that time, because he so informed me about what is impression that he informed me about what is called the Sherman agreement either before or immediately after the holiday recess. I can't remember exactly.

Q.—Now we have it that when the visiting states—

letter first? A.—I cannot recollect who first spoke of the Sherman letter of the Sherman letter. Q.—Do you recollect of its coming in in any other way than you put it in your direct examination? A.—I do not ten you free about anything else, but it was the Sherman letter that was important. Why didn't you say that to him? A.—There was nothing of the kind said. The Sharman letter at that time

hrough him.

Q.—But what information did you give him about the Sherman letter as distinctive? A.—I can recollect nothing as distinctive?

Q.—What information did ne give you about the Sherman letter? A.—None whatever.

Sherman letter? A.—None whatever. HEARD OF IT

A WELL-KNOWN THING.

Q.—It was after the 5th of April and before the 19th of that month, you saw the papers Anderson had? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the 19th you had learned your candidature was up. In old Saxon, your cake was dough, and the papers were not any longer instrumental in helping you. Why did you want them on the 19th of April? A.—I cannot give you any information as to that. I can't explain that telegram.

mental in neightly Oct. Why did you want them on the 19th of April? A.—I cannot give you any information as to that. I can't explain that telegram.

Q.—Let me see if I can belp you. You had just been beaten. Were you not as well satisfied them to have the papers published? A.—Oh. no. sir. I had no such idea as that, not at that time.

Q.—Afterwards you told him he had better pitch in. A.—There is but one explanation I can give to that telegram, for I am positively certain I saw the documents previous to the 19th of April. About the time the appointment was made, and a few days before I went home, Packard nothfied me he had telegraphed Anderson to come over, and had signed my name to the telegram, Anderson having a better acquaintance with me than with Packard, though he was well acquainted with us. That may explain the matter.

Q.—But Packard was beaten before you began, and you wanted to attagonize him. You were beaten and Packard too by the 19th of April. How do you explain that Packard wanted the papers? They were no longer a reason for his appointment? A.—I have given the best recollection I have.

Q.—Now, then, when you saw the papers they didn't seem to you to be of any consequence? A.—Well I would consider the letters of Matthews and Sherman, if originals could be produced, as IMPQETANT DOCUMENTS.

Q.—When Anderson showed you the papers where were you? A.—It was in my own room.

Q.—Whe was present? A.—The only gentlemen present were G. L. Smith, present Collector of New Orleans. Anderson, and myself. Mr. Smith saw a portion of the papers; possibly all of them. I examined them and he did. The only thing that I recollect as being said by either one of them. I examined them and he did. The only thing that I recollect as being said by either one of heem. I examined them and he did. The only thing that I recollect as being said by either one of heem. I examined them and he did. The only thing that I recollect as being said by either one of heem. I examined them and he did. The only thing that I recollect as b

Q.—You were surprised that Matthews been foolish enough to write such letters? Yes, sir; and I remember Smith expressed a

Q.—You were surprised that Matthews had been foolish enough to write such letters? A.—Yes, sır; and I remember Smith expressed some surprise.

Q.—Why didn't you turn to Anderson and say. "You have been deceiving me all this time; you told me you had an agreement from Sherman and Stoughton, and now it turns out you have got nothing but a copy of a letter from Sherman. What did you mean by telling me these lies for this year or more?" Did you make any such remark to Anderson? A.—No, sir, I did not.

Witness further said Anderson told him he had weber had rendered services at the risk of their lives, and that they were advised to stand firm, by Sherman. "My recollection is Stoughton did not take bart in the personal interview, but what they were not fully satisfied with his verbal assurances, and the next day Anderson and Weber wrote these two gentlemen a letter and received from them a letter in regard to it?"

Witness testified that he met Matthews in the Senate Chamber, and the latter mentioned first the subject of Anderson's interview, saying that Anderson's haderson's and that he had need the could and stream of the publication of these documents or something of that kind, and that he he had been doing all that he had lold Anderson that he did not want to see him say further, and that he mid had been doing all that he had told Anderson that he did not want to see him say further, and that he had doed more than and one of the publication of the same to me; that it was no use trying to do anything with such a man, or something of that kind; that he was utreasonable, and expected him to do more than he could under the circumstances, and that he been he could under the circumstances, and that he was directed that he mad told more than he could under the circumstances, and that he was determined to have nothing further to do with Anderson.

SEYMOUR.

Washinoton, D. C., June 12.—Thomas C. H. Smith, late appointment-clerk in the middle of June least in his office. Anderson came there alone, either bringing a letter

SEYMOUR. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—William H. Seymour was sworn and examined by Mr. Mc-

Q.-Where do you reside? A.-In New Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.
Q.—Were you acquainted with James E. An-

Q.—Were you acquainted with J. O. Q. Q.—There has been a paper produced before his Committee which seems to have your name and seal attached. Please look at it and see whether you can indentity your signature and seal. A. (after looking at the paper referred (o)-Yes, sir; that is my signature and seal.

whether you can indentity your signature and seal. A. (after looking at the paper referred to)—Yes, sir; that is my signature and seal.

Q.—State anything you know about the execution of that paper. If you know anything further than by seeing your name there? A.—This document was sworn to before me at the date it purports to be given by Anderson and some other gentleman who was with him.

Q.—Did you know the other person with him? A.—I did not,
ONLY FROM THE INTRODUCTION

at the time.

Q.—How was he introduced? A.—He was introduced by Mr. Anderson as Mr. Weber.

Q.—Did you know whether or not it was Mr. Weber? A.—I did not. I knew the witnesses, Mr. Dicks and Mr. Wilder. They are claim-agents or attorneys residing in New Orleans.

Q.—Was the inside of this paper communicated to you, or did the parties just present this part of it and say they had swern to it? A.—That is all. I just saw the inside. I was not made acquainted with the contents of it. Tho gentlemen seemed very reticent about communicating the contents, and I put the question to them whether there was anything in it that would be unprofessional for me to sign, anything that would appear ridiculous and non-professional, and Anderson said no. The document was signed when it was brought to me. I said to Wilder. "Is it all right." He came and INTRODUCED ANDERSON TO ME.

Q.—Let me call your attention to one for two peculiarities in this document. Do you notice the fact that "and D. A. Weber" appeas to have been added after the jurat had been written? A.—I am almost positive that I called Anderson's attention to that fact, and the fact that Weber's name was not inserted, and I had the correction made when it was first presented to me. It was simply, "sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876, by the' before-mentioned James E. Anderson." I said, there are two gentlemen to this, and the other name must be inserted.

Q.—And then who inserted it? A.—I don't know who inserted it, but somebody did, and it is not in my handwriting.

Q.—Do you notice the

dr. sometimes.

Q.—Look at that paper again and see whether the words. By the within-mentioned James E. Anderson and D. A. Weber "might not have been added at your suggestion, and that neither of the parties were mentioned in the jurat? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Whatever was done was before you signed it? A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Butler: Q.—And you are certain there were two gentiemen there to make oath? A.—Yes, sir. One was the gentleman here [pointing to Anderson] and the other was the gentleman who was introduced to me.

Q.—Do you remember whether Anderson and Weber signed the jurst in your presence? A.—I think the signatures on the face of the document had already been signed by Weber and Anderson. I then called attention to the fact that the other mame had not been added in the body of the jurat.

that the other name had not been added in the body of the jurat.
Q.—Look at the signatures of Anderson and Weber, and state whether in your judgment they, were signed with the same pen that you used? A.—They were.
NOT SIGNED WITH THE SAME INK.
Q.—Were the two Anderson signatures made at the same time with the same ink and pen? A.—The ink is not the same. The ink that I used on this occasion and the ink that Anderson used was evidently the same ink, and the signature of Weo-

PRICE FIVE CENTS

not. Q.—Are you able to state whether the names had been put there before they came to the office or not? A.—The signature of Anderson was already there before they came to the office.

WEBER'S NAME WAS NOT THERE, and I called Anderson's attention to the fact.

WILDER & DICKS.

WITNESSES TO THE DOCUMENT. Washington, D. C., June 12.-H. A. Wilder sworn: Resides in New Orleans. Anderson document that he and his friend wished to sign

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.-Thomas C. H.

does not choose to take what you choose to offer, drop him. I promised nothing except to do what I could to have him reasonably provided for. Second, as to McIlrath, I cannot speak definitely because I do not know the salaries paid. Of course, if he enters the service for the first time he ought not to expect the highest grade. Do for him the best you can under the circumstances. Yours truly,
Adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

CHICAGO BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 12.—At the second day's meeting of the Association, devotional exercises occupied the morning hour. Mr. Lawrence, of Chicago, gave an address upon "Bible-

rence, of Chicago, gave an address upon "Bible-Class Teaching," and remarks were made upon this subject by Dr. Blackail and others. An address upon "The Benefit of Benevolence in the Sunday-School" was made by the Rev. E. P. Savage, and remarks were made by the Rev. A. Blackburn, of Austin, Mr. M. R. Bortree, of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Hewitt, and others. Prayer was offered, after which a recess was taken, and the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. C. E. Hewitt, of Chicago.

The election of officers, which ensued after the close of the Rev. Mr. Hewitt's sermon, resulted as rollows: The Rev. A. M. Bacon, of Dundee, Moderator; Mr. R. W. Padelford, of Elgin, Secretary; Mr. John Sutcliff, of Wheaton, Treasurer. Mr. Padelford read the letter from the Elgin Church, and Dr. Cheney added a few words of welcome. The Rev. H. C. Leland, of Chicago, opened the afternoon exercises with devotional exercises. The first Baptist Church of Chicago, were received with the Association. Letters were read giving statistics from the several churches in the Association.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, June 12 .- The thirteenth annual session of the Iowa State Sunday School Association convened at the M. E. day School Association convened at the M. E. Church in this city last evening, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Convention was called to order by the Hon. P. Melendy, and, after appropriate local exercises of welcome, the President, R. H. Gilmore, of Cedar Rapids, took the chair, and delivered his responsive address. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. D. J. Burrell, of Dabuque. The convention gives promise of being one of the most successful ever held in the State. Between 200 and 300 delegates are present representing 4,000 schools. The session will close Thursday evening.

WEST POINT.

The Annual Visitation.
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12.—The Presi
dential party arrived here at 11 this morning on
the Government steamer Heary Smith, leaving dential party arrived here at 11 this morning on
the Government steamer Heary Smith, leaving
the carsgat Jersey City, and going directly to
the boat at 6:30 this morning, and taking lunch
on board. They were met at the wharf here
by Maj.-Gen. Schofield and other officers and a
troop of cavalry and battalion of engineers.
Carriages were also in waiting, and the distinguisned party were escorted to the plateau.
The Coros of Cadets received them with present
arms in front of the barracks, the band playing
"Hail to the Chief." At the same time the
President's salute was fired.

The visitors were escorted to Maj.-Gen. Schofield's cottage. The party includes President
Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, the Secretary of War,
Gen. Sherman, Gen. Devens, and the President's son. Special exercises and drills are to
be held this afternoon.

Gen. Sheridan arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, and was received with a Major-General's
salute. The first class examination closed yesterday. Its standing will be announced to-morrow morning.

The Light Artillery drill this afternoon was
witnessed by the President, Secretary of War,
Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Devens, Getty, Van
Vilet, and Gen. Manning of the Confederate
army. At 5 p. m. there was a battalion drill,
and the corps of cadets was reviewed by the
President, accompanied by Gens. Schofield,
Sheridan, and the Secretary of War.

The annual hop of the graduating class was
attended by the President and Mrs. Hayes, Gen.
Schofield, Gen. Van Vilet, Gen. Sherman and
Genty, Gen. Devens, and Mrs. Oldershaw, of
Chicago, and others,
The President and Secretary of War leave
for New York to-morrow.

Assistant-Secretary French's Conclusions in the Matter.

No Blame Attached to the Supervising Officials or the Contractor.

The Latter Only Improved His Opportunities to Make a Good Thing.

Nobody Censured but the Officers Who Did the Investigating.

An Awful Responsibility Located upon the 15-Per-Cent Contract System.

Rapid Progress Made by the Senate in Clearing Up Business.

OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOBODY TO BLAME BUT A FEW TIME-KEEPER Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Judge French

has completed his report upon the Chicago Custom-House Building investigation, which Secretary Sherman indorses in these words:

Theasuny Department, June 10, 1878.—I have carefully read this paper, and, in the main, approve the conclusions of Assistant-Secretary French. The chief cause of the excessive cost of the work done on the Chicago Custom-House lies in the faulty principle of the 15 per cent/contracts, all of which were set aside last summer, except two, which were so near completion that it was not practicable to change them,—one of these being at Chicago. I cannot but think, however, that the Superintendent, the contractor, and the chief subordinates were greatly at fault in the supervision of the work. The contractor, especially under the 15 per cent contract, was as much in the employ of the Government, and as much bound to idellity in the care of its interest, as if his compensation was an annual saiary instead of a percentage on the cost of the work. He was substantially in the employ of the Government. If any money has been paid to him that was not justify due upon any of the contracts named, it should be recovered back, and for that purpose the attention of the accounting officers should be called to this report, and a copy be given to the Solicitor of the Treasury and to the District. Autorney of the proper district. As to whether any of the other parties named ought retary Sherman indorses in these words: acopy be given to the Solicitor of the Treasury and to the District-Attorney of the proper district. As to whether any of the other parties mamed ought to be sued or prosecuted, that is more properly a question for the Department of Justice, to which a copy of this paper should be referred. It would seem to be best for the public interest that. In the further prosecution of work on this building, other Superintendents and subordinate officers should be employed from the beginning of the next facal year, but the question of removal and appointment is reserved for further consideration.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

TRENCH'S CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions of French's report are these:
To determine whether further investigation, or the discharge or censure of any Government officers, or the criminal prosecution of any persons connected with the construction of the Chicago building, is expedient, it may be well to take a general view of the case as already presented. As to frauds in the inception of the contract: All contracts with Mueller, according to the practice in the Department with regard to large contracts, were personally examined and approved by the Secretaries in office at the time of their execution, and for such matters as the alleged departure from the advertisement in one of the contracts and the 15 per cent element, which now appears so unfortunate, the Secretaries who approved them, as well as the Supervising Architects, are responsible, and there can be no good object in prosecuting an investigation for purposes of casting censure upon those gentlehen who have been so long out of office.

As TO FRAUDS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FRENCH'S CONCLUSIONS.

The fitting of stones by sawing instead of entiting is severely criticised in the report. It is not doubted that the contract for doing such sawing as was necessary was a proper one. Whether money was wasted by sawing instead of cutting certain bed or faces of stone is a point upon which the evidence is very conflicting. The Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and Inspector all insist that the sawing actually done was economical, and as they had no interest which is apparent in defrauding the Government in this respect, I cannot find upon the evidence that they have been guilty of any fraud. As to the bad quality of the stone, all the Commissioners agree that the Buena Vista stone which the Department had determined to use proved almost unfit for use in such a building. Whether the quarry could furnish better than that delivered and accepted does not appear. If the stone is not of as good quality as could be reasonably expected from the quarry which had been selected, then contractor, the Superintendent and his assistant, and especially the Inspector who accepted each stone for the Government are in fault; but a criminal combination to defraud could hardly be inferred from this fact, in the absence of any express evidence of a motive for such combination. As to the excessive cost of the attic story, there is no question that this portion of the structure, especially the ornamental part of it, cost the Government nearly, if not quite, twice what it would have coasonably cost under a better system than that tof the 15 per cent contracts. This is somewhat but not much more excessive than the cost of ther buildings under the 15 per cent contracts. This is somewhat but not much more excessive than the the cost of the time the sales evidence that the workmen did, in fact, intentionally delay the work, and that there was an understanding between them to do so, and it is fair to say that this could not well be without collusion on the part of the time-keepers.

Referring then to

for the faithful execution of the work, the re-

for the faithful execution of the work, the report says "
Supervising-Architect Hill is not responsible for making either of the contracts, the last one having been approved before he came into office, and signed three days after. Being Supervising Architect not only of the Chicago building but of all buildings contracted under the Secretary, his duty was only that of Supervisor, and Mr. Mullett had apocial charge of the Chicago building from Oct. 2, 1870, to March 1, 1877.

Between him and the actual work as Inspector are the superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and the time-keepers and the Supervising Architect could only be responsible so far as it appears that irregularities were reported to him and not promptly dealt with. As to Contractor Mueller, he has the right to such advantage as he fairly gained in that fraud or deception in making the contracts with the Government. He was bound to furnish stone and din not rely on his good faith alone, but employed superintendents, inspectors, and time-keepers to protect uself. He had, it is true, a direct interest to employ men at high prices, and to protract, the work.

in that way defrauded. I observe that Mueller's contract sequires that he should have not less than 250 stongefulters constantly employed. As to the expediency of fainty indictments against the hundreds of stongefulters constantly employed. As to the expediency of fainty indictments against the hundreds of stongefulters and time-keepers who were employed upon the part of the work in question, and bring them to trial before juries upon the charge of conspiracy, my advice is decidedly against it. Neither the public peace nor the public interest can be promoted by stirring up strife of this nature. Whether this investigation should be pursued further, and if so in what direction. I submit to the consideration of the Secretary. Very respectfully,

Assistant Secretary. Very respectfully,

Assistant Secretary.

THOMSON AND SMITH THE ONES TO BLAME.

Judge French repuked the Chicago newsonpers for publishing the reports of Smith and Thomson, and thinks that Smith cannot prove that the reports were furolished from the Department. With reference to fixing the responsibility for fraud in the inception of contracts, French save he will not insult Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson by considering whether they were in collusion to defraud the Government. As to Muellet, there is no evidence tending to show any actual fraud, or misrepresentation, or collusion with any person whatever, and that if in dealing with the officials of the Treasury he otherwise gained any advantage he is fully entitled to enjoy it." The charge in advertising is justified by the opinion of the Attorney-General. French denies that

there is any evidence tending to show that Government time was wasted in cutting sleeve-buttons, yachting, and ball-playing, although laborers may have devoted their leisure hours to such amusements. This is stated on the authority of the affidavits of Burling and Prussing. French, in a roundabout way, intimates that Thomson did not know what he was talking about, and as to the charge of fraud in the quality of stone says: "Had Mr. Thomson been familiar with the literature of the Treasury Department respecting the material for the Chicago building, he probably would not have drawn the conclusion stated in his report." Generally, Judge French is very much more considerate of the persons against whom the investigation is directed than he is of William Henry Smith and Thomson, who thought it their official duty to conduct the investigation. French admits that 14,554 days' work were paid for more than was fair and just upon the atticents. french admits that 14,592 days work were part for more than was fair and just upon the attic story. French maintains that Thomson's con-clusion that this waste was due to collusion be-tween the contractor and the Government offi-cials is due to his ignorance of the operation of the 15 per cent contract.

SUPERINTENDENT BURLING. After the report of Assistant-Secretary French and the indorsement of Secretary Sherman had been received last evening, a TRIBUNE reporter started for the residence of Mr. Edward Burling, Superintendent of the new Custom-House. The reporter read to him Secretary Sherman's indorsement on Mr. French's report relative to the Superintendent's removal. "What do you think of that?" asked the re-

"I have nothing to say about Mr. John Sherman," responded Mr. Burling. "He is in a po-sition to do as he pleases, and he will probably sition to do as he pleases, and he will probably act as he deems best for the interests of the public. I think, however, that to remove me at this stage of the building is not just the thing for him to do. I say this in no ill-meaning spirit; I simply say it in candor. I think, in the first place, that it is injudicious, if not impolitic, to remove me at this time, for the reason that the Appropriation bill just passed by Congress, as I see by the papers, has had an amendment tacked to it which insists that a portion of the building be finished by July, 1879. Now, as I am perfectly familiar with the work, and fully comprehend the building in its entirety, I can and will do better than any new man possibly can. That is my reason for desiring to stav."

"Do you think Mr. Sherman's reasons for removing you are sufficient?"

"Do you think Mr. Sherman's reasons for removing you are sufficient?"

"Mr. Sherman, I believe, desires to do right, without doing injustice either to myself or any one close; but if he has other reasons for removing men than you have stated, let him say so. I simply desire to finish the building, because I have a pride in doing so. I have brought the structure to its present healthy state, for, when I took hold of it, it was rather sickly, as you well know. I have a direct professional pride as an architect in desiring to complete the building. I can see no possible reason for substituting any other man in my stead. I am stituting any other man in my stead. I am conscious that I have acted with pure motives conscious that I have acted with pure motives and integrity of purpose in all the work that I have superintended, and I believe the Department will give me credit for being as skillful and competent an officer in my line as has been in the employ of the Department."

"Then you feel decidedly as though you would like to hold on!"

"Yes: now that I have got through with all the employersative contracts the field is over for

the embarrassing contracts, the field is open for straightforward work. If I am allowed to remain I think the public interests will be subserved, and the whole work brought to a successful termination in the shortest possible

"Then you will do your best to hold on to "As I have told you, I would like to stay, but I am not going to make any extraordinary effort looking to that end. I am perfectly satsifort looking to that end. I am perfectly satisfied that no fault can be found with me. The Government made some very injudicious contracts which I was never allowed to interpret. I can say, however, that I can demonstrate that the work was done as cheaply as any other work of an equally grand character, even under private contract. If I cheaply as any other work of an equally grand character, even under private contract. If I should be allowed to remain, no politician or clique of politicians will have much to say about who shall do the work. I shall not be made the engine to further the interests of any man, or set of men, as has been the case, I think, in some instances. But I shall employ only competent men to do the work."

"Are you satisfied with the reports so far as they concern you!"

"I am satisfied. I had no idea that they could report anything against me. I was only afraid that in the public clamor pressure might have been brought to tear, so that something derogatory to me should be reported. I can only say that no public work was ever done straighter than this has been. If there had not been these unwise contracts in existence, which were made before I came into office, there would never have been any fault found with the work. The work upon the building proper has

work. The work upon the dufting proper has been executed cheaper than that on any other Government building now in progress, as can be proven by the records."

"What can I say as to your state of mind?"

"I have no fault to find with anybody. I have no tears to shed. I am only desirous of staying where I am and doing the work. Good night."

LEGISLATIVE. THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, June 12 .- The House spent the day session upon the Sundry Civil bill, and will endeavor to finish it to-night, in order that the Senate may have something to do. If the House should finish the bill at the night session, the Senators think adjournment on Monday will be possible.

Judge Kelley and Tom Ewing made the last desperate unsuccessful attempt, to defeat the Resumption act. They proposed in different forms to restrict the appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, so that no bonds would be engraved to aid resumption. Judge Kelley demanded this in the name of the national honor. Tom Ewing said the Secretary of the Treasury had issued \$120,000,000 in bonds for purposes of resumption, had increased the debt to that amount, and that the people demanded that it should stop. Gen. Garfield showed that the predictions of Ewing and his followers that the approach of resumption would be attended by disaster had not been fulfilled, and that the proposition of Kelley and Ewing was made in desperation to make their predictions possible. Kelley's and Ewing's mendments were both rejected by about twen

ty majority.

ON THE SENATE SIDE

The Le business is well advanced. The Legislative bill is making rapid progress in the conference. It has been regarded up to this time in the week as the main obstacle to adjournment. It is now believed to be out of the way. The Senate worked with great rapidity to-day, and passed sixty-four bills on the calendar, and the House Desiciency bill went through without amendment. It is believed at the Clerk's desk in the House that there will be no difficulty in adournment on Monday. Among the bills passed by the Senate was one authorizing the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to prosecute suits in the Supreme Court to recover from the United States amounts arising from sales of public lands which the Government failed to expend in public improvements for the benefit of those States.

States.

MUST ADJOURN.

Speaker Randall, who is a power in the acceleration of legislation, says that Congress must adjourn on the 17th, although Fernando Wood, who is the leader of the House, pronounces it impossible. There is, however, a general desire to leave at the earliest possible moment, and Cougressmen are all receiving letters from their constituents urging them to return to their homes, stating that there can be no revival of business so long as Democratic Congressmen plot and intrigue at Washington.

The House Committee on Public Lands today agreed to favorably report the bill granting members of the Chicago Soldiers' and Citizens' Colony two years' time to make entry upon their homesteads in Kansas, provided that not less than five acres shall be improved within one year.

less than five acres shall be improved within one year.

THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Abram S. Hewitt was signally defeated in an attempt to destroy the Rock Island Arsenal. Gen. Henderson, Price of Iowa, and those who are working with him, succeeded in having incorporated in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill an amendment appropriating \$25,300 for the Rock Island Arsenal, as follows: For shop I, \$50,000; for Shop ti, \$100,000; for Shop ti, \$50,000; for Shop ti, \$200,000; for Sho

having about half finished the Sundry Civil bill. There was much disorder at the night session, and there were three calls of the House.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Senate in executive session confirmed John C. Fremont as Governor of Arizona; Crowley P. Dyke (Michigan), United States Marshal of Arizona; Henry C. Marston (Illinois), United States Consul at Port Louis; John S. Witcher (West Virginia), Pension Agent at Washington, D. C.

Consul at Port Louis; John S. Witcher (West Virginia), Pension Agent at Washington, D. C. PUBLIC LANDS.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably the bill providing that members of the Chicago Soldiers' and Citizens' Colony who make selections of homesteads in specified townships shall be allowed two years after filing a declaratory statement within which to make entries. The special privilege is granted on the condition that each person locating a homestead and filing his declaratory statement shall improve not less than five acres the second year from the location. The same Committee adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to take no action affecting the title of the New Idria Quicksilver Mines in California until the Committee shall have acted upon the subject of McGarrahan's claim at the next session of Congress.

RALROAD BILL.

Senator Saunders introduced a bill in the Senate to-day which proposes to grant the right of way and forty sections of land per mile to aid the construction of railway and telegraph line from Omaha, through Dakota and Wyoming, to the National Yellowstone Parks, to connect with the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana, east of the 113th meridian.

France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Hun-

THE MONEY CONGRESS.

France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Russia, and Switzerland heve accepted invitations to the International Monetary Conference, and Austria, Belgium, Germany, and Great Britain have the subject under consideration. JAPANESE INDEMNITY PUND

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, considering the Japanese Indemnity Fund bill, recommend the passage of the bill as a substitute, in which the President is authorized to pay back to Japan \$785,000 in gold and 5 per cent interest; also to pay \$125,000 out of the increased and accrued interest upon the fund to the officers and crews of the steamers Wyoming and Taking and large proposentatives, the reand Takaing and legal representatives, the re-mainder of the increase of the tund to be cov-ered into the Treasury.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The House oill was passed making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of Congress of March 3, together with the amend ents extending the time of taking evidence and submitting claims in cases now pending until March 10, 1879, and also extending the term of office of the Commissioners of Claims until March 10, 1880; provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to extend the this act shall be so construct as to extend the time for filing claims before said Commission, or to enlarge its jurisdiction, or to authorize the filing of new claims.

Mr. Conkling reported favorably the Senate bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad

company to construct, maintain, and operate a ridge across the Colorado River at Fort Yuma, the State of California and in the Territory of Arizona. Placed on the calendar.

The House bill authorizing the payment of the laim of Tennessee for keeping United States prisoners passed.

claim of Tennessee for keeping United States prisoners passed.

Messrs. Davis (III.), Blaine, and Thurman were appointed a Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the bill providing for the distribution of the award made under the Convention between the United States and the Government of Mexico.

Mr. Dorsey, from the Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriation of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriation of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriation of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill appropri not exceed \$200,000. Referred.

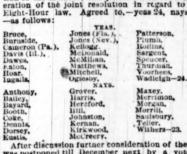
Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of Peter Cooper, praying for the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, and remonstrating against the proposed adjournment of Congress until some legislative measures for financial relief have been passed. Referred.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passes without amendment, and bills on the calendar wer considered.

Among those passed were the House bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act known as the Southern Claims Commission; allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act known as the Southern Claims Commission the Senate bill to correct an error in the Revise Statutes in reference to the transportation of cattle on ratiroads; the Senate bill to provid for appointment of a District Judge for the Western District of Tennessee; Senate bill directin the Secretary of War to purchase a lot of groun near Columbus, O., now used by the United State as a cemetery. House joint resolution to provid for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law havin been reached with an adverse report thereon, several Senators objected to its consideration.

Mr. Spencer moved so suspend further consideration of the calendar, and proceed with the consideration of the calendar, and proceed with the consideration of the joint resolution in regard to the Eight-Hour law. Agreed to,—yeas 24, nays 23—as follows:

as follows:



After discussion further con was postponed till December yens 31, nays 25, as follows: YEAS.

Eaton, Eustis, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Johnston, Kernan, Kirkwood, Lamar, McCreery, Matthewa, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Morrill, Ransom, Saulsbury, Teller, Withers—31. NAYS.
Jones (Nev.),
Kellogg,
McDonald,
McMillan,
Mitchell,
Oglesby,
Paddock,
Patterson, Plumb, Rodins, Sargent, Saunders, Spencer, Voorhees, Wadieigh, Windom-25,

Jones (Fla.),

The Select Committee to inquire into the alleged
frauds in Louisiana, under the resolution of Mr.
Matthews, was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate.

The Senate bill authorizing Ohio, Indiana, and fillinois to prosecute suits against the United States, in the Supreme Court of the United States on account of sales of public lands in each State,

on account of sales of public lands in each class, passed.

The Senate bill in relation to the Venezuela Mixed Commission passed.

The Senate bill making a pre-emption grant to the heirs of Jean Baptiste Beaubien, deceased, for part of the Fort Dearborn Reservation. Chicago, and to confirm the purchasers of other parts in their titles and to convey to Chicago streets and alleys of the reservation, which was adversely reported from the Committee on Private Land Claims, was, on motion of Mr. Davis, indefinitely postponed.

Executive session was soon after held, and when Executive session was soon after held, and when

oill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the Civi The House then went into committee of the Whole, with Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the Civil Sandry Appropriation bill.

When the section in regard to engraving and printing was reached. Mr. Kelley offered an amendment providing that no money hereia appropriated shall be used for engraving, issuing, selling, or otherwise disposing of bonis or other seenting, or other seenting

lands of the Mississippi delta. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Stephens moved to increase the appropriation for Signal Service from \$325,000 to \$350,000. Adopted-100 to 43.

Mr. Price moved, in regard to the Rock Island Arsenal, further appropriations aggregating \$265,000. Adopted-102 to 58.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the paragraph roviding for the sale of the arsenals at Pittsburg, Pa., and Pikesville, Md., was stricken out. The Committee then rose, and the Speaker Isld before the House a message from the President recommending an appropriation for a Commission on the part of the United States in the International Monetary Conference. Referred.

onal Monetary Conference. Referred. A recess followed, the evening session to be for OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, June 12.-Arrived-Labrador Baltimore, June 12.-Arrived-Caspian

POLITICAL.

An Implacable Makes a Fiery Speech to No Effect.

The Delegates Impressed with the Urgent Necessity

Surprising Fealty to Republicanism Inspired by Potter

Gathering at Detroit of the Republican Delegates of Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., June 12.—The Republica tate Convention in Music-Hall to-day was one f the most noteworthy political gatherings that has taken place in Ohio since the War. The atendance was very large, reaching at one time 4.000 or 5.000, and deep interest was manifested throughout the entire proceedings. Contrary to general expectation, the fight over the indorsement of the Administration broke out in open convention. It was a short, sharp, and decisive contest, and the result was a triumph tion was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr Moore, President of West Ryan College, petitioned the Almighty to so direct the formation of the platform that it should inspire friend and foe alike with confidence in it integrity and respect for its principles, and should assure the Chief Magistrate that Ohio's great heart beat true to his noble, unselfish, and consistent endeavor to be the President, not of a party, but of a people. 'This sentiment was received by the Convention with applause which was, however, quickly suppressed. The reverend gentleman further prayed for the clessing of God upon the members of the Democratic party, that they might not suffer selfish and designing men to place them in a false position, but that, in private and public, their alm should be the peace, prosperity, and

Judge Welch, of Athens, Chairman. His speech was devoted mainly to the Democratic party. The only incident of the morning session worthy of note was the reading of a reso w William M. Ampt, one of the self-constitutof visiting statesmen to Florida in 1876. The resolution covered the whole range of national politics, and closed with a tribute to Gen. Gran for his patriotic efforts in behalf of Southern Republicans. The reference to Gen. Grant was warmly applauded, and Mr. Ampt's platform was sent the Committee on Resolutions, from which none of it came back to the Convention. Upon reassembling in the afternoon Judge awrence, of Beliefontaine, was made perma ent Chairman, and the Convention proceeded o the nomination of State officers. Col. Milto Barnes, for Secretary of State, and Judge White, for the Supreme Bench, were renominated by acclamation, without a dissenting voice. For the Board of Public Works two ballots were taken, the choice falling upon George

ever indorsement might be reported by the Committee would be adopted by an overwhelm-

A speech by Private Dalzell followed, after Resolutions had completed their work. Rich-

rm. To the soldiers who sacrificed so much in defense

general business prosperity throughout the whole country.

The present Legislature is a warning to the people of the State, and a proof of the dangerous character of the Democratic party. The majority of that body, in an unusually long session, passed no law for the benefit of the people of the United States, but they revolutionized the Constitution to make places for Democratic partisans. They subordinated the welfare of the insure, the blind, the mute, and the orphans to the Interests of the Democratic party.

The Republicans of Ohio Give the President a Square Indorsement.

of Unity.

and Butler.

OHIO INDORSES HAYES,

permanence of the country. Temporary organization was effected by making

Paul, of Akron. The nominations out of the way, Judge West ate Republican candidate for Governor, was called out, and made an eloquent speech, in set himself right on the question of Communism, which injured his usefulness in the last campaign. He arraigned the Democracy in the severest terms, and paid a The long-continued applause which greeted his reference to President Hayes showed that what-

which it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions had completed their work. Richard Smith, Chairman of the Committee, then read the following platform, which is substantially the same as foreshadowed in these dispatches last night:

The principles of the Republican party, as written in the history of the country, as specifically, declared in the national platform of the party, as made sacred by the blood of patriots shed in defense of the Union and freedom, we heartily reaffirm.

To the soldiers who sacrificed so much in defense of our common country there is a debt of gratitude due which can never be fully discharged. The pledge made by the Republican party and by our patriotic people is a binding and sacred obligation never to be forgotten, never to be impaired, but to the fullest extent to be full filled. We, therefore, denounce as unpatriotic, heartless, and inframous the act of the Ohio Legislature, introduced by a deserter, bounty-jumper, and convict, intended and calculated to drive from the Soldiers? Orphans' Home the orphans and children of deceased or disabled soldiers, or to rob the widows and families of such patriots of the pittance paid to them by the Government of the United States, and demand its unconditional repeat.

the widows and families of such patriots of the pittance paid to them by the Government of the United States, and demand its unconditional repeal.

The financial question having been disposed of by Congress, and the country at present needing repose in order that capital may seek investment, and that industries may revive, thus increasing the demand for labor, the situation ought to be accepted, and we oppose the farther agitation of the question at this time as injurious to business, and devoid of other than evil results.

The disposition exhibited by conservative men in the South to oppose the revolutionary method on the part of Northern Democrats,—as shown, first, in their refusal to oppose the consummation of the Electoral count, and more lately in the expression of a scatiment in disapprobation of the proposed attack upon the President's title,—is received as a promising omen, and the Republicans of Onic cordially greet such citizens of the South as adhere in good faith to the terms on which the issues of the War were settled, including the constitutional amendments guaranteeing equal civil and political rights, free speech, a free press, and an untrammeled ballot to all citizens. Upon these conditions alone can sectional strife be allayed and the sectional lines which now separate in a great measure the South from the North be obliterated.

A tariff for revenue should be maintained and so adjusted as to secure incidental protection to home industry.

True economy requires that the Government should make sufficient appropriations to carry forward the work on all public buildings without delay, and this should especially be the aim when the supply of labor is in excess of the demand.

The mining interests of Onio require an inspection law intelligently administered, and we condemn the action of the Governor in prostituting that department (the object of which should be to protect life and promote the country, to cause general distrust, to prostrate our industries, and aggravate and prolong the distress of l

subordinated the westere of the insane, the blind, the mute, and the orphans to the interests of the Democratic party.

The Constitution having never contemplated more than one Congressional districting of the State during a term of ten years between the taking of the census, we condemn the recent outrageous and unjust redistricting of the State by the Legislature in violation of usage, and at the dictation of Soeaker Randall, by which, on the basis of the vote of the last Presidential election, when a majority of the votes cast were Republicans, the Democrats would be enabled to carry fourteen out of twenty Congressmen.

Each section was received with moderate applanse until the one was reached which related to the President, when a storm of cheers broke forth. The Convention was in a mood to adopt the whole platform at once, but a rural member interposed an objection to the term "Mexicanding," as an unnecessary reflection upon a sister Republic, and moved that the word "revolutionize" be substituted. This opened the way for Gen. Beatty, leader of the auti-

Hayes element, who mounted a chair and launched into a fierce assault upon the President's Southern policy. A point of order was made that Beatty was not speaking to the question, and he was temporarily suppressed. He insisted, however, in making himself heard, and, after the motion to strike out "Mexicanize" had been defeated, he offered a substitute to the fifth resolution, and, amid considerable excitement, ascended the platform to address the Convention. His speech, which was exceedingly bitter, was received with mingled applause and hisses. Several times the confusion became so great that he was compelled to stop until the Chairman restored order. The following is the bortion of his speech which created the most commotion:

The Administration has been indorsed. Now, what have you indorsed? The leading features-of the Administration are the Southern policy, the Civil-Service policy, and the Pinancial policy. Now, I undertake to say that the Southern policy of this Administration is an outrage upon the rights of the Republicans of the Southern policy of the Southern policy of the Administration is an outrage upon the rights of the Republicans of the Southern policy. If I undertake to say that the Southern policy of the Southern policy of the Administration, the Civil-Service policy is a sham; and the veto of the Silver bill was an effort to defeat the only measure which made resumption possible without universal bankruptcy. If I understand this thing which you call the Southern policy of the Administration, it is a policy by which a great party has been disappointed, humiliated, and betrayed; it is a policy by which two Republicans of the South who went through heil-dire to put Rutherford B. Hayes into the Executive Office; it is a policy by which he has wronged the Republicans of the South who went through heil-dire to put Rutherford B. Hayes into the Executive Office; it is a policy of cold-biooded ingratuide.

He was followed by Gen. Grosvenor, of Athens, who defended the President in the following words:

ens, who defended the President in the following words:

I deny that the President of the United States has been guilty of dishonorable, treacherous, or disgraceful conduct. [Great applause.] Whether upon the battle-field, side by side with my friend from Franklin County, fighting the Rebel soldiers of the South, or in a position of public responsibility which the people of Ohio have called him to, or in the higher place which the Republican party of Ohio have assigned him, I declare that his acts have been such that the language of this platform is too mild an encomium upon his faithful and patriotic conduct. [Prolonged applause.] This platform is not retroactive in its operation, but undertakes to define the precise attitude of the Republican party of Ohio now, when the Democratic pairy is seeking to destroy the Government and precipitate a revolution. It does not undertake to say that the President has made no mistake. If we are to contend here about a platform until every member of the Convention is exactly suited, we may as well disband now as at any other time, for we will have to disband in the end anyhow. There must be concession. There is nothing in this platform that stutifies the action of any gentleman with regard to his opinion of the Civil-Service reform or the Southern poicey. We have opened wide the doors of our platform, upon which all our friends can stand and organize, and I submit whether you will go back on your Committee on Resolutions!

At the conclusion of Gen. Grosvenor's speech.

At the conclusion of Gen. Grosvenor's speech, At the conclusion of Gen. Grosvenor's speech, Gen. Beatty's substitute was rejected by a vote of about five to one, and the platform as a whole was then adopted amid great applause, and almost without a dissenting vote. The matter of great difference between the indorsement clause in the platform and the substitute proposed by Gen. Beatty was very slight, but the manner in which the issue was wall led the Convention to believe that they angal, but the manner in which the issue was made led the Convention to believe that they were engaged in a square fight over the indorsement of the Administration. There is no doubt that a much stronger expression would have been adopted by the same majority, but, to prevent any disturbance in open convention, and to vent any disturbance in open convention, and to secure a unanimous report from the Committee, the indorsement was put in a very mild form. It can be said that the spirit of the Convention was considerably in advance of the sixth plank in the platform. The general feeling among Republicans to-night is that it was well that the issue was fairly made, that the party may know where it stands. Gen. Beatty was waited upon to-night and invited to address the ratification meeting. He declined, saying the ratification meeting. He declined, saying he did not know what his future course would be. There is talk among the Republicans of Columbus of running him for Congress, and it is not believed that he will antagonize the ticket, as he did in the last campaign. There is excellent feeling among the delegates as they depart for their homes, and the promise is good for an active end successful. for an active and successful canvass.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., June 12 .- The vanguard of the army of delegates to the Republican State Convention that meets to-morrow forenoon in this city began to arrive yesterday afternoon and last evening. The prominent candidates for the various State offices had nearly all put in their appearance, but little canvassing, however, was done last night. The Hon. E. D. G. Holden, present Secretary of State, is making a strong fight to defeat Gov. Croswell for the Gubernatorial nomination. Party usage weighs heavily in Croswell's fa-The Kent County delegation, course, is favorable to Holden, but it s doubtful if they will make a strong fight for him. Mr. Holden, it is said, is the only man who can carry Kent County against the Naionals, and his friends say that it is very probable that they will lose the Fifth Congressiona District if he is not nominated. But these fears are Districtif he is not nominated. But these fears are scouted by the other delegates. Zach Chandler can be Governor of this State if he will but turn over his little finger in signification of his acceptance. His name is received by the delegates present with great enthusiasm, but he won't take the nomination. It is said that he will accept, if pressed hard, the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee. Dr. Charles Rynd, of Adrian, will be primed with a red-hot speech, in which he will support Croswell for renomination. Holden's friends say that if he had Rynd to present his name they would have no fear at all of his nomination. The father of the Senate, Farmer Sessions, will be renominated for Lieutenaut-Governor, although if Holden were placed at the head of the ticket it may tend to lay out the old gentleman, as they both come from the same part of the State. Senator Anay out the old gentleman, as they both come from the same part of the State. Senator Antrews, of Kent, will present the name of Mr. tiolden, and urge his nomination in a set

DES MOINES, Ia., June 12.—The Greenback Congressional Convention in this district was

held at Winterset to-day, and nominated E. H. Gillette for Congress. Mr. Gillette is a retired apitalist, residing in Des Moines. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 12 .- The Green back Congressional Convention of the Eighth District was held in this city to-day. Only twenty-nine delegates were present. The Rev. George C. Hicks, of Montgomery County, was nominated for Congress on the first formal

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 12.-Thomas E. Garviu, of Evansville, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Congressional District to-day.

St. Paul, Minn., June 12.—A call is issued to-lay for a Republican State Convention to nomnate minor State officers, to be held in this city

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13-1 a. m.-Indicaions-For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, higher pressure, southeast to northeast winds, nearstationary temperature, and in the former and western portion of the latter occasional

For the Lake Region higher pressure, stationary or slightly lower temperature, northerly to asterly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, possibly followed by falling, rometer, easterly to southerly winds, nearly stationary or slightly lower temperatures, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas in the latter and possibly southern portion of the LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. Bar. The line. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weath

6:53 a.m. 29.988 53 76 N.E. 5 11:18a.m. 34.039 90 60 K. 6 2:0.0 p.m. 30.031 60 65 E. 8 3:53 b.m. 30.031 60 77 1 E 5 9:00 p.m. 30.034 67 7 81 N.E. 5

FOREIGN.

Most of the Plenipotentiaries Have Arrived in Berlin.

Secrecy to Be Observed with Regard to the Proceedings.

The Situation at Constantinople to Be First Considered.

German Soldiers to Be Ar rested for Treasonable Utterances.

Extent of the Clerical Defeat in Recent Belgian Elections. THE CONGRESS. SECRECT.

LONDON, June 12.—A Vienna correspond

says that the various Governments have agreed that the discussions in the Congress shall be secret, but a committee will immediately be apcointed to select what portion of the delit tions it is desirable to publish. CONFIDENCE, both in St. Petersburg and Berlin, in the suc

cessful issue of the Congress is reported to be so deep as to almost exclude a doubt that Count Schouvaloff's policy is triumphant at St. Petersburg, and his antagonists are silenced, but the situation at Constantinople still continues to cause uneasiness. THE DIPLOMATS.

BERLIN, June 12.-Count Corti, the Italian Plenipotentiery, and suite, arrived here last

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, rrived this morning. PRINCE HOHENLOHE, German Ambassador to Paris, will sit as the third Plenipotentiary for Germany.

GETTING ECQUAINTED. BERLIN, June 12.-The Plenipotentiaries to the Congress passed the day in exchanging

The Turkish Plenipotentiaries are expected on Thursday. The Ottoman Ambassador at Berlin will alone represent Turkey at the opening of the Congress.

The Congress will choose its own President,

ut Bismarck will doubtless be selected. Complete secrecy will be observed regarding the proceedings, and an oath to that effect has ports of the sittings. GORTSCHAKOFF.

Berlin, June 12.-Gortschakoff has arrived The Congress will probably sit on alternate

lays, each sitting to occupy about three hours The first subjects considered will probably be the degree of secrecy to be observed and the military position at and near Consta

EASTERN NOTES.

London, June 12.—A Pera dispatch says an ed to Thessaly at the request of the Governor of that province. It is reported that the Greek insurgents have landed at Albania, and are inciting the popula-

WARLIKE STORES FOR RUSSIA. LONDON, June 12.-It is stated that two laden with arms, ammunition, and warlike tores for Russia. AUSTRIAN MOBILIZATION.

London, June 12.—The mobilization of the

tion to revolt.

Austrian troops is confined to two divisions in Sciavonia and South Dalmatia and Transyl-CONSTANTINOPLE. ONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.—Safvet Par

Grand Vizier, gave a dinner last evening in hon-or of the Russian Ambassador, Prince Labanoff. SICKNESS. LONDON, June 12.-A Constantinople dispatch says: "There are 25,000 Russian troops sick with typhoid fever and similar diseases this neighborhood."

BERLIN, June 12 .- To-day's bulletins report he Emperor enjoyed undisturbed, refreshing sleep throughout the night, and this morni sat up. The swelling of his arm has decreased BERLIN, June 12.—The Emperor expects to go to Babelsburg on Monday next. His health is so much improved that he hopes to be able to give a reception to the plenipotentiarie before the adjournment of the Congress.

THE WAEDEL CASE.

BELIN, June 12.—The investigation into the charge against Waedel, who preceded Nobeling charge against Waedel, who preceded Nobeling in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor is concluded, and the documents are about to be handed to the Council of Arraignment of the Mammergericht.

WILL BE ARRESTED.

LONDON, June 12.—A correspondent at Berlin says there is no doubt that some of the soldiers will be arrested for treasonable language relative to Dr. Nobeling's attempt on the life of the Emperor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROME, June 12.—The Beersaglieri (Liberal newspaper) stated yesterday that the Pope had had a protracted fainting fit. The Observatore Ramero officially states that the Pope's health excellent. The Unita Cattolica contradicts the report that the Pope contemplates going to the country. The weather in Rome is exessively hot. A Rome dispatch says that the many recent

reports of the Pope's failing health and his tended abdication are unfounded. COPTRIGHT CONGRESS.

PARIS, June 12.—The International Copyright Congress opened its session yesterday. M. About presided instead of Victor Hugo, who will

THE STRIKE.

peak at the close of the session.

LONDON, June 12.-A dispatch from Accring on says the meeting of overlookers represent ing every mill except one yesterday una y favored submission to the masters' terms and decided to make every effort to termine the strike. PAILURE.

M. Muir & Sons, grain merchants of Glasgow M. Muir & Sons, grain merchants of Glasgow, have failed. Liabilities, \$800,000.

THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

BRUSSELS, June 12.—As far as is known the Liberals have a majority of ten in the Chamber of Deputies and six in the Senate. In one instance the second ballot will be necessary.

THE ROUSSEAU CENTENARY.

PARIS, June 12.—It is probable that Rousseau's centenary will be publicly celebrated in this city in July.

THE RUSSIAN EMPRESS.

this city in July.

THE RUSSIAN EMPRESS.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—To-day's bulletin reports the condition of the Empress as follows:
The fever and inflammation are subsiding, but the patient's rest is disturbed, and she does not gain strength. Public prayers are offered in the churches in all parts of Russia for the recovery of the Empress.

churches in all parts of Russia for the recovery of the Empress.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, June 12.—The Duke of Cambridge has left London, en route for Malta.

SNOW.

LONDON, June 12.—The weather continues unsettled and unseasonable. There was a heavy fall of snow in Perthshire, Scotland, yesterday.

PARIS, June 12.—Ex-King George, of Hano-er, died to-day.

A REUNION.

RALAMAZOO. Mich., June 12.—Eight thousand people were in attendance to-day at Four-Mile Lake, near Paw Paw. The occasion was the annual reunion of the soldiers of Van Buren County. The Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, was the orator. To-morrow the boys break camp, after having for two days lived over again the experiences of army life.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years.

After Using them for Several Years.

New Yose, Jan. 4. 1877.—Dan Sir: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their emeacy with full confidence. It is no less a pleasure shan a futy to thankfully see the pills are resorted to at often a corrective from them, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Reise cannot be better described than it is but a mine. We apply the intiment frequently and freely almost my riably finding the promised "roller." Thurstow well.

Dr. Radway. Indge Blodgett's Dec munity Question R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one safe from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. o matter how wielent or excruciating the pain, the HEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, euralgie, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIER WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels,

Congestion of the Bowers,

Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing

Palpitation of the Heart,

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,

Cotamb Influence. Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the sart or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will share asse and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water wit in few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Somet, Heartburts, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cole, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RaDwars READY with the second of the painting of water with the painting of the painting of water, it is the painting of water, it is the painting of water as a similar water when the painting of water is the painting of water as a similar water when the painting of water water

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is no remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and gue and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhold. w, and other Fevers (aided by KADWAYSPIL ick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Plesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secural DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Every grop of the Sarapa Than Resolvent and cates through the Blood, Su at, Urine, and other

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Proof. Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urina, Brights Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mind with substances like the white of an egg of thread file white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billous appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when being pricking, burning sensition when passing dust, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DB. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no nelp for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resident and thought I would try it: but had no ratio in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I look all bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Kadway Pills, and they bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better master, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the groft. Write this, o you for the benefit of others, you can publish it if you choose.

HANAH P. KNAPP. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER

ANN ARDOR, Mich. April 90, 1875.—Ds. Radwar-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Retief short on year for ovarian tumors on the abdomes, which the most centinent physicians of our Medical college prounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of lasolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of lasolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pill got the medicines from G. Granvili. Please send my your book. "False and True." Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

DR. RADWAY-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to you again. My health is greatly improved by the your medicines. Three of the tumors are gone and the fourth is nearly so. Drops is gone, still improving, and my weight decreasing very have had a great many calls this summer to list the wonderful cure your medicine has done for from Ohlo, one from Canada, three from Jacks quite a number from this place. Yours with read with the control of the care of the We are well acquainted with Mrs. estimable lacty, and very benevolent means of selling many bottless of the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons at all sumors. We have heard of som effected by it. Yours respectfully, Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 187

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly fasteless, elegantly costed with water grapure. regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengther, hadway's Pilla, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Liver, Bawels, Kidney, Bladder, Nevan diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, being cases, Headache, Constipation, Brand all effects a positive control of the Bowels, Pilos, and all effects a positive control of the Stomach, Paragraphy of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Names, Hearthorn, Disquet of Food, Fullness of weight of the Barbara, Sour Eruptions, Shikings and futered and Stuffocatingschaston when a styling souther, and bull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Personal and Suffocatingschaston when a styling souther, we have considered the Head, Cheft and Limbs, and Sudden Funkes of the Stomach, Swimps and Suffocatingschaston when a styling souther, we have considered the stomach of the Stomach and Suffocatingschaston when a styling souther, we have been sufficiently of Personal Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Funkes of the Stomach and Suffocatingschaston when a Pilos will free the system of the Stomach and Suffocatingschaston when a styling souther, we have been sufficiently of Personal Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Funkes of the Stomach and Suffocatingschaston when a Pilos will free the system of the Stomach and Suffocatingschaston when a styling souther, we have a sufficient of the Stomach and Suffocatingschaston when a styling souther, we have a sufficient of the Stomach and Suffocatingschaston when a styling souther, we have a sufficient of the Stomach and Suffocatingschaston when a styling souther, we have a sufficient of the Stomach and Suffocatingschaston when a styling souther, we have a sufficient of the Stomach and Stomache Stomaches and Stomaches a

READ FALSE AND TRUE Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO. No. 30 THE COU

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THE CITY-BEDFORD STONI At the inconveniently early esterday morning Judge his opinion on the motion i of Chicago, commonly kn stone case. After stating at stone case. After stating at the allegations of the bil already published, the Judga. The theory of the bill is this Cook being the owner in fee of ing entered into a contract we cago by which the latter might with the former upon said bid general exterior design to be of a uniform charance; and there being contract a provision by which ing of certain continuencies, building should become the county; that the county may equity to enforce the execution accordance with the term erestrain by injunction the use the cify of a material so aiff from that used by the county form appearance of the structure of the vest and east portions of

from that used by the country form appearance of the structure present to the eye a disagreent the west and east portions of a Very many affidavits have been that an experience of the defendants as to the Bedford stone in the building classwhere, and the actual and tions of the Bedford and Let ants differing widely as to About certain facts, however dispute. Almost all the witnes the subject admit that the Becollent building-material, resulted the subject admit that the Becollent building-material, resulted in the construction portion of the building evidence which would justifying to the conclusion that a best Bedford stone would not equal to one built of the bethet Lemont quarries. Notify that the difference in the dense Be ford and Lemont stones affect the building procosed joint action of the country and that testimony and of the argunthas been that the two ston color that the union of building would be an offet taste, and that the difference in the derewer both longer exposed to the time the incongruity would rul, and in view of the law the a nuisance.

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exposure to the weather, and most every witness what present dark appa buildings at Lonisville and cisclied with the other and the by attributing the present dark ford stone to its exposure to some of the buildings consecutive that the by attributing the present dark stone, about which the with have been standing exposed to a city impregnated with soft-case to the standing exposed to a city impregnated with soft-case to the standing exposed to a city impregnated with soft-case to the standing exposed to a city impregnated with soft-case to the standing the standing to such an atmosphere we be demonst as well as others. The the veliowish hue which exists exists in a far greater degreement quarry, and, even in same quarry, and, even in same quarry, the yellowish some blocks than in others.

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Dnly Pain Remedy TO TWENTY MINUTES.

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rops in half a team. Sour erry, Colic, rec Cramps, Spasma, Bour erry, Colic, rec Cramps, Spasma, Dysentery, Colic, rec and all internal Pains.

It with the carry a bottle of RADWAY'S error of the color of the colo EVER AND AGUE. other Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, other Fevers (aided by KADWAY'S PILLS)
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty contains

DR. RADWAY'S

saparillian Resolvent

an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt. GREAT DLOOD PURIFIER.

red by Radway's Resolvent

CE, - \$1 Per Bottle. IMPORTANT LETTER. ninent physicians of our Medical College pro-dincurable. The most of the most of the commenced with your remedies, and to two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not to two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not your I have taken twenty-four bottles of Re-nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pilm, emedicines from G. Grenvill. Please send mook "False and True." MRS. C. ERAPF.

number from Canada, three from Jackson, and Yours with respect, which was a subject of the Responsibility of the Responsibilities of Ann Arbor, to persons afficied with interport, we have heard of some wonderful cured by fit. Yours respectfully a person of the Responsibilities of the Responsibilities

DR. RADWAY'S GULATING PILLS!

AD FALSE AND TRUE.

THE COURTS.

A Decision in the City-Hall Stone Case.

Judge Williams Declines to Interfere with the Bedford Limestone.

Judge Blodgett's Decision on the Immunity Question-Bee-Hive Certificates.

Another Stench Case---Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Etc.

THE CITY-HALL.

At the inconveniently early hour of 9 o'clock vesterday morning Judge Williams delivered his opinion on the motion for injunction in the

At the inconveniently early hour of 9 o'clock yesterday morning Judge Williams delivered his opinion on the motion for injunction in the case of The County Commissioners vs. The City of Chicago, commonly known as the Bedford stone case. After stating at considrable length the allegations of the bill, which have been already published, the Judge said:

The theory of the bill is this: That the County of Cook being the owner in fee of Block 39, and having entered into a contract with the City of Chicago by which the latter might erect in conjunction with the former upon said block one building the general exterior design of which was to be of a uniform character and appearance: and there being also in said contract a provision by which, upon the happening of ceriain contingencies, the city's half of the building should become the property of the county; that the county may resort to a court of equity to enforce the execution of said contract in accordance with the terms thereof, and may restrain by injunction the use in said building by the city of a material so different in appearance from that used by the county as to mar the uniform appearance of the structure as a whole, and present to the eye a disagreeable contrast between the west and east portions of said outling.

Very many affidavits have been filed by compilaring said subject. Almost all the wilnesses who speak about the subject admit that the Bedford stone is an excellent building material, resisting the action of the elements as well as any other, and subject to little or no disinterration. It is in these respects equal, if not superior, to the stone now need in the construction of the stone now need in the construction of the stone in an excellent building material, resisting the action of the lements as well as any other, and subject to little or no disinterration. It is in these respects equal, if not superior, to the sione now need in the construction of the county's portion of the building. There is not evidence which would justify a chancellor i

THE FACTS ABOUT THE COLOR OF THE TWO THE FACTS ABOUT THE COLOR OF THE IWO STONES, as established by the afficavits, are these: The liedford stone is of two shades.—one light-gray or grayish-white, and the other dark-gray. The Lemont stone used in the county portion of the ballding is at first almost white, changing, when exposed to the westher, to a cream color or light left. exposed to the weather, to a cream color or light buff.

The Lemont stone and the Bedford stone are both limestones, the Bedford containing more than wice the amount of carbonate of lime that the Lemont does. The Lemont stone contains silicic scid, carbonate of magnesia, and alumina in far greater proportions than the Bedford. In the Lemont stone there is the bisulphade of iron and the protoxide, while in the Bedford stone these are not present. These two compounds oxydize by exposure to the atmosphere, and give to the Lemont stone its yellowish hue. Not existing in the Bedford stone, that stone retains in a pure atmosphere its natural color—grayish-white—even after a considerable exposure to the elements. When freshly quarried, the lighter shade of Bedford stone and the Lemont stone present no striking dissimilarity in color; but it is contended upon complainants part that as the Lemont etone, by reason of the oxydizing of the compounds of iron, becomes yellowish, there will be a painful contrast between that stone and the Bedford; and the cantrast will be increased by the fact that the Bedford more readily takes on the dust and soot always present in the atmosphere of a city, and so, in process of time, the Bedford will became almost black, and the Lemont yellow. That the Bedford stone, by exposure, nas, in the process of

In process of time, the Bedford will became almost black, and the Lemont yellow. That the Bedford stone, by exposure, has, in the process of time, grown dark in Louisville and other cities is very apparent from the evidence, but it does not amear that this is from any change in the color of the stone, which is the result of exposure to the elements, but only by the discoloration of it caused by smoke and soot. A large number of witnesses who have known the Bedford stone from the totwenty-five years and upward swear positively that if does not discolor merely by are and exposure to the weather, and the testimony of almost every witness who has sworn to its present dark appearance in the sulfdings at Louisville and cisewhere can be reconciled with the other and the condicting evidence by attributing the present dark color of the Bedford stone to its exposure to smoke and soot. Some of the buildings constructed of Hedford stone, about which the witnesses have testified, have been standing exposed to the atmosphere of a city impregnated with soft-coal smoke for from swen to twenty-five years. Any stone exposed so long to such an atmosphere would grow dark, the Lemont as well as others. The tendency to put on the yellowish hue which exists in all Lemont stone, exists in a far greater degree in some of the Lemont as far greater degree in some of the Lemont as the supplement as far greater degree in some of the Lemont as the supplement as far greater degree in some of the Lemont as the supplement as far greater degree in some of the Lemont as the supplement as far greater degree in some of the Lemont as the supplement as far greater degree in some of the Lemont as the supplement as far greater degree in some of the Lemont as the supplement as far greater degree in some of the Lemont as the supplement as a far greater degree in some of the Lemont as the supplement as the supple

long to such an atmosphere would grow dark, the Lemont as well as others. The tendency to put on the vellowish hue which exists in all Lemont stone, crists in a far greater degree in some of the Lemont quarries than others. In order to have a susse of a uniform color it must be taken from the same quarry, and even in regard to stone from the same quarry, the yellowish tings is deeper in some blocks than in others.

Admitting that the complainant, as the legal ever of Block 39, would have the right to insist span the performance of the contract of Aug. 26, 1872, upon the part of the City of Chicago, and that that contract is a valid existing instrument, not as contended by the defendant) an agreement for a contract, and that its terms are clear and defalts at least to this extent, that "the general exterior design of the building shall be of a uniform character and appearance," the Court cannot add to or subtract from the plain terms of the agreement. It can only enfort enter the contract is a stone parties have made it. The contracting parties nave agreed to erect a joint building, and have stipulated when creeted its design should be of a uniform character and appearance. The contract has nowhere stated that the materials should be from the same quarry. That both city and county ought to use stone from the same quarry last when the same quarry is evident. The building, as a matter of architectural taste, should be as nearly alke in its east and west haives as is possible. The stone ought ail to be Bedford stone, or all Lemont stone, or all stone from some other one quarry, and which may be neither Bedford nor Lemont. But it is not every obligation which may be enforced in law. The only possible right the Court can have to control the action of the defendant is that derived from the county's portion in exterior cessing, so that the whole building conform to the county is portion in exterior design, so that the whole building conform that used by the county, there is no power in the count to prevent the city reg form to the county's portion in exterior form to the county's portion in exterior casign, so that the whole building shall be of a uniform character and appearance, by the use of any stone different from that used by the county, there is no power in the Court to prevent the city using the stone of its selection.

IT HAS NOWHERE AGREED TO USE ANY PARTICU-

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If HAS NOWHERE AGREED TO USE ANY PARTICULAR STONE.

If more, before the county had contracted for the Lemont stone, and on the Sth of August, 1873, the Common Council of the city, by ordinance of last date, declared that the stone to be used by the city should be thereafter determined by the city council, while at the same time it recognized the obligation imposed by the contract of Aug. 28, 1872. That contract not only did not determine the kind of stone either of the contracting parties should use, or that both should select stone from the same quary, but it does not provide that the materials need should be such that for all future time they should remain of the same color. The contract was for the crection of a building, the design of which should be of a uniform character and appearance. If it was, when completed, of such design, it was a compliance with the contract. The contracting parties have inserted no warranty of oilor in the contract, and the Court cannot interpolate it. It is evident that neither the city more than contract, which he stone for the joint building was to be laten. It was intended absolutely to submit to the dictation of the other as to the quarry from which the stone for the joint building was to be laten. In the absence of a contract, this Court could not control the discretion either of the County Board or City Council. In that event, if they both were guilty of the extreme folly of erecting a building anirely dissimilar in its east and west halves, there would be no judicial power which could control them. And the contract having been made by the court. Everything not fairly within its terms is still left to be determined by the discretion of the curt ought not to interfere, with the action of the curt ought not to interfere, with the action of the curt ought not to interfere, with the action of the curt ought not to interfere, with the action of the curt ought not to interfere, with the action of the curt of the Lemont stone, and the curdence which the city's contrac

will grow yellow, while the Bedford will not indicate any such tendency. As a matter of fact, the Lemont stone in the dust, and smeke, and soot of this city grows dark as well as yellow, and in many instances the dark shade overpowers the yellow hue. This is more distinctly seen in some of the Lemont stones than, in others, but it can be seen in any building of Lemont stone in the central portion of the city which has stood for five years. How much more distinct would it be had we buildings which had stood for from eighteen to twenty-five years, as the buildings of Bedford stone about which some of the complainants' witnesses have testified.

which some of the complainants' witnesses have testified.

But if the two stones were likely to take on colors as variant in hue as the witnesses for complainant have supposed they would in the lapse of years, there would still be a great objection to the granting of the injunction complainant has prayed for. This injunction would be of no practical value, unless it should be made in its effect a mandatory injunction. It must not only prevent the use of the Bedford stone, but of any other stone but that which is obtained from the Walker quarry. It is from this quarry that the county's portion of the building is being erected. The proof is that the Walker quarry is the only one at Lemont from which such stone can be had, and that if stone of the right thickness could be had elsewhere, it might be of a very different color from the stone now being used. It would be as important that the use of every other stone but that from the Walker quarry should be enjoined as that the use of the Bedford stone should be. But the evidence shows that to compei the use of the Walker stone would in all probability.

in all probability

SUBJECT THE CITY TO 'AN EXPENSE OF ABOUT

\$200,000

in excess of the contract for Bedford stone. There are some bids for Lemont stone not greatly in excess of the bid for Redford stone, but none of them are from persons who are known to control the Walker quarry. Walker's bid for the city's portion of the building is \$777,534. The bid for Bedford stone, \$477,693. There is no time fixed in the contract between the county and the city for the completion of the building. If the city were forced by the injunction of this Court to build with the stone from the Walker quarry at an additional expense of \$300,000, or not to build at all, it would probably, in the existing state of its finances, be compelled to accept the latter alternative.

This Court have power to force the city and the city to the court have to prove to some contract the city of the court of the city of the city

would probably. In the existing state of its finances, be compelled to accept the latter alternative.

This Court has no power to force the city to levy a tax to make up the difference between the cost of the Waiker stone and the Bedford stone, and if it had such power would not be justified in exercising it. The result of an injunction might be and probably would be to defeat the erection of the city's portion of the building for years. In determining whether to grant or refuse the writ of injunction, Courts consider the probable convenience and inconvenience of the respective parties to the sait. If upon balancing these it appears that the defendant will suffer far creater damage by the granting of the writ, provided it should ultimately appear to have been unadvisedly issued, than the loss the complainant will sustain by its denial, the motion for an interlocutory injunction will not be granted, and the burden of proof is on the complainant to show that his inconvenience will exceed that of the defendant.

Apply these principles to the present case. The complainant is a quasi-pointical corporation, owning in fee Biock 39, and the building now erecting upon its eastern half. But it holds this property, as it does all other property, only as a Trustee for its beneficiaries, the people of the county, of which the inhabitants of the city constitute more than five-sixths. The City of chicago is a municipal corporation which holds all its property as trustee for its beneficiaries—the inhabitants of the city. We have, therefore, in this case, the singular spectacle of one corporation, five-sixths of whose beneficiaries are the inhabitants of Chicago, applying to restrain another corporation, from erecting beneficiaries are the inhabitants of Chicago, applying to restrain another corporation, from erecting

lar spectacle of one corporation, five-sixths of whose beneficiaries are the inhabitants of Chicago, applying to restrain another corporation, all whose beneficiaries are citizens of Chicago, from erecting in the city, and for the city, and to be paid for by the city, a building of Bedford stone, because it does not correspond in its shade of color with the tone now used by the county in its half. The only beneficiaries represented solely by the complainant are those inhabitants of the county residing outside of the city limits, and who are, therefore, least likely to be pecuniarly interested in the erection of a City-Hall, and least annoyed by its appearance if unsightly. In these peculiar circumstances, a Court might well doubt the propriety of issuing an injunction; more especially where the injury to complainant's beneficiaries can be at most only esthetical, and not immediate, and the injury to the beneficiaries of the latter is pecuniary and immediate. If the injunction is not granted, a building may be erected which in coming time may possibly (not certainly—for upon this point the evidence conflicts) present a disagreeable contrast of colors; if the injunction is granted, the city's portion would probably be for years incomplete, and the city exposed to much inconvenience and risk from want of proper offices in which to transact its business, or an additional and dreatly increased pecuniary burden would be imposed upon the city by reason of the extra cost of the stone from the Walker quarry.

For the reasons above stated the injunction will For the reasons above stated the injunction will

IMMUNITY. JUDGE BLODGETT'S DECISION. Judge Blodgett yesterday morning gave his reasons for the decision announced in the whisky cases the other day, which was to the effect, in brief, that the squealers received and that the pending cases against them should e dismissed. In his written opinion yesterday Roelle, Junker & Co. civil case, yet his remarks would apply equally well to all the other cases where the plea of immunity was interposed. After stating the facts set up in the defendants' plea and the complainant's demurrer, with which such of the public as are at all interested n the cases must by this time be painfully familiar, the opinion proceeded to say that the only question raised was whether the facts alleged in the plea furnished the claimants a sufficient legal defense to this proceeding for forfeiture. The Court was judicially cognizant of many of the facts set up in the plea. Roelle and Junker had been called as witnesses in the criminal trials, and it was the Court's belief that the trials, and it was the Court's belief that the prosecution had obtained convictions, in cases where these men were used as witnesses, mainly through their testimony. What the specific agreement was, as to turning State's evidence, the Court was only directly informed of by this plea. But he regarded the law as well settled that, when an accomplice turned State's evidence, he thereby became ipso facto entitled to total immunity from prosecution for any and all the offenses to which he was a party with the accomplices against whom he testified. For several years prior to these whisky seizures a formidable conspiracy existed here between distillers, rectifiers, revenue officials, and outside persons to defraud the Government, and it was to get full information as to the nature and extent of this conspiracy, and to secure the punishment of the conspirators, that these men were used as witnesses. The Court should presume, in view of the facts within its known knowledge and shown by its own record, that these claimants testified on the understanding that they were to have full immunity. If they were to expect anything less than complete immunity, it seemed to the Court that it was the Government's place to assert and prove. The Court here referred to Blackstone's Commentaries to show the practice in regard to "approvers," and to other English authorities of later date to show that, where the testimony of accomplices was accepted, the practice of the courts was to stop the progress of cases against them. The resuit of well-established usage under the eriminal law prosecution had obtained convictions, in cases where the testimony or accomplices was accepted, the practice of the courts was to stop the progress of cases against them. The result of well-established usage under the criminal law and statutes of England, and under our own statutes, was that courts had come to exercise a power of judicial condonation towards those that became State's evidence which was equal to an Executive pardon. The leading American case on this point was that of the United States vs. Lee, 4 McLean, from which the Court proceeded to read. Liabilities and penalties for violation of law were all in the nature of punishment, and, in Judge Blodgett's estimation, it made no difference whether they were to be enforced by the civil or the criminal side of the court. They were all intended to accomplish the purpose of punishment for disobedience of the law, and where a defendant became State's ovidence, the Court thought he entitled himself to full immunity from the penal consequences of the law.

This Principle Had Breen Recognized by The Supreme Court

penal consequences of the law.

THIS PRINCIPLE HAD BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE SUPERISE COURT

in cases growing out of the Rebellion. as, for instance, in the Armstrong case. 6 Wallace, 147; and 5 Otto, 140. In the case at bar, the facts showed that the Government bad so dealt with these claimants as to leave no doubt that they testified with the understanding that they were to receive full immunity, and the piainest dictates of honesty, fair dealing, and public policy demanded that the Court should see to it that the promise of immunity should be kept. To do otherwise might at this time subject the complainants to gross injustice in this case. If they put in a defense, denying the right of the Government to forfeit the property, they might make that plea good. They might have been able to explain all suspicious circumstances, but, after the lapse of so much time, their witnesses might be dead, or beyond reach, or the explanation of facts impossible. So that a complete, successful defense might have been wived or abandoned by these claimants on the faith of these very promises of immunity. The difficult question with the Court had been as to the proper practice or method of asserting this promise of immunity as a matter of defense in this case. If a pardon in general terms had been granted, the claimants could have pleaded that in bar to these proceedings. So far as the adjudged cases had yet gone, it seemed that promises of immunity on condition of testifying trutfully and fully only created an equitable right to a pardon, which it was presumed the Executive would grant, and the Court would continue the case until the Executive did so act. If the Court was right in his conclusions as to the

present status of the law on the subject,—that, by immemorial usage and practice, an secom-plice becoming State's evidence acquired a right to judicial consideration,—the Court could

by immemorial usage and practice, an accomplice becoming State's evidence acquired a right to fudicial consideration,—the Court could direct the dismissal of the cause on the ground that it ought to be no further prosecuted. Were this the only case in which the issue were raised, he would decline to try it. But, as there was a large amount of property involved in this, and various other seizures were depending on the same question, he had thought it best, in order that his conclusions as to the law might be reviewed to overrule the demurrer and order the case dismissed, not merely because he thought the facts stated in the plea and confessed by the demurrer made a defense, but because, from the facts within the knowledge of the Court, he thought this case ought not to be further prosecuted. It might be proper, said the Court, to add that he thought there was a clear distinction between penalties and liabilities for taxes on spirits produced. Fines, forfeitures, and penalties might be remitted, but the law made the distiller liable for taxes on all spirits produced, the tax attached so soon as the spirits came into existence as such, and he very much doubted if there was any power in any branch of the Government except Congress to remit or relieve the tax. In conclusion, the Court stated that the demurrer would be overruled and the suit dismissed.

The Government gave notice of an appeal, and Judge Harlan will be the next to decide whether the immunity promises meant the criminal or civil kind, or both.

THE BANKS. THE BEE-HIVE CERTIFICATE CASE. Judge Williams yesterday afternoon delivered his decision in the case of Johnson vs. Ward, involving the legality of the investment certifi-cates issued by the "Bee-Hive" Bank. The original bill was filed by George Chandler, Trustee, against Receiver Ward, to compel him to surrender certain securities held for the benefit of the investment certificates. Ward answered and also filed a cross-bill. A demurrer was filed to this cross-bill, and Judge Will-iams decided that the bank had gone beyond its fams decided that the bank had gone beyond its powers in attempting to use securities rightly belonging to the depositors for the benefit of holders of investment certificates. Chandler resigned before this, and one of the certificate-holders was substituted. An amended bill was subsequently filed, raising the question of the rights of the certificate-holders who were not also depositors in the bank. Judge Williams' decision only applied to that class who were both depositors and holders of certificates, and it was urged that the others were on a different footing.

The case was heard a few days ago on bill, an-The case was heard a few days ago on bill, answer, and proofs, and Judge Williams, in deciding it, said that he saw no cause to change his former opinion. The investment certificate-holders, who were not depositors, had notice of all necessary facts, so that they stood in no different relation to what the Court held to be a trust fund, than any depositor in the bank did. The savings depositors had a first lien as cestnis que trust on the securities attempted to be piedged ior the payment of the investment certificates, and the bank only held the latter in trust for them, and had no authority to divert that trust to secure other creditors. The lien of the depositors was prior in point of time, and also prior in right to the lien or claim of the certificate-holders.

The effect of this is to make the investment-certificates absolutely worthless, as the securi-

certificates absolutely worthless, as the securi-ties are not enough to pay the depositors in full, let alone paying a percentage on the cer-Justus Kilian, Receiver of the German American Bank, filed his monthly report yesterday for May, which is as follows: Cash on hand April 1 ......

Paid to dispositors by offset.

Paid for abstracts, court costs, etc.

Paid for Receiver's expenses for rent and clerk. Total receipts ..... -85 Total

THE STENCHES. The trial of Sherwin & Co., indicted for main-

taining a public nuisance, was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning.

Mr. Sherwin was recalled for the defense, and was asked some questions about the man-agement of his establishment, and as to the size of his chimneys, etc., after which the defense rested.

Gen. Stiles opened the argument for the morning he began by stating that, although the case at bar was that of the United States vs.

The argument on the demurrer in the Indian prosecution. He said the trial of the cause had provoked considerable merriment, but to him case of Pka-o-wah-ash-kum vs. Sooy awas con-Branch Odices in the different Divisions, as designated It was a very serious matter, and the jury was It was a very serious matter, and the jury was asked to so regard it. The evidence clearly showed that the stink existed, and it had been given for the prosecution by disinterested parties. The people were entitled to pure air,—the public health and convenience demanded it,—and this was the ambition of the prosecution, and nothing more. They did not desire to punish individuals, but simply to abate the nuisance complained of, and, by process of law, to compel the owners of the noxious establishments to employ the necessary facilities to enable them to carry on their business without endangering the public health. It had been said that the case was of great importance. Very true; but to whom? It was of no importance whatever to the defendants if they were not guilty. The defense had been just what he predicted it would be. Mr. Sberwin confessed that he had smelled the offensive odors, but in the next breath denied that any part of the offensiveness had been emitted from his place. It was not his place, but the other fellow's! The idea was ridiculous, and, when Sherwin swore as he did, everybody laughed at him, knowing that the stench he was creating was vile and abominable, and would drive a dog out of a tan-vard. [Laughter.] As against his testimony, the evidence of those who had visited the place, and vomited because of the stench, was cited and analyzed at some length, and, in conclusion, the jury was asked to embrace the opportunity to do a great public service by finding that the defendants had contributed their share to the common nuisance.

D. W. Munn followed for the defense. He asked to so regard it. The evidence clearly D. W. Munn followed for the defense. He

D. W. Munn followed for the defense. He made an appeal for his clients, assuming that in the event of a conviction that hundreds of poor men would be thrown out of employment and forced to beg bread for their wives and children. He contended that the sole desire of the prosecution was to drive Sherwin out of business. The evidence, he said, preponderated in favor of his clients, and he reviewed at some length, insisting that instead of Sherwin's in favor of his clients, and he reviewed at some length, insisting that instead of Sherwin's place being a nuisance, it was really a public blessing from the fact that since its establishment the offal that used to cover the prairie was now consumed and utilized.

Daniel Avery closed for the defense in a lengthy review of the case, in which he was very severe on Dr. DeWolf, calling especial attention to the testimony of witnesses hving in the vicinity of Sherwin's place, who had said they had not been able to detect any offensive smells.

cinity of Sherwin's place, who had said they had not been able to detect any offensive smells.

State's-Attorney Mills closed for the prosecution in an eloquent appeal, the basis of which was the facts elicited from witnesses. It was very apparent why persons living in the vicinity of Sherwin's place could not snift the offensive odors, he said, for the gases went out into the air from a chimney 130 feet high, and were warted to the city. He closed by urging the jury to do its duty and find the defendant guilty, so that the Court could cause the abatement of the that the Court could cause the abatement of the nuisance. He assured them that by so doing

they would win the plaudits of every good citizen.

The case was given to the jury at 1:30 o'clock, the instructions for both the prosecution and defense being after the usual style, and aimost a duplicate of those given in the Scanlan case a few days ago. The attorneys for the defendants expected the jury to stand eight for conviction and four for acquittal, and they remained in the faith for some time afterward. About 4 o'clock, however, they were abundantly satisfied that the result would be a disagreement, from the fact that a juror was observed to take position in one of the windows of the jury-room, with his feet protruding. They did not know whether he had been forced to take the position he had or not, but were satisfied that he was set. The facts are that the jurors-entered the room prejudiced as a whole, the stench in the city the evening before having been so great that they could not sleep until they had put down their windows. that they could not sleep until they had put down their windows.

About 5 Judge Moore left, and it was agreed that the jury might seal their verdict. At 6:30 they made up their minds. What they decided on is unknown, but the impression was that they favored the defendant.

A. B. CONDIT IN TROUBLE AGAIN. A bill, which ventilates the financial affairs of the Town of Lake again, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Monroe N. Lord, Mathias Schmidt, John Alloway, and Jacob Bergmann, against Albert B. Condit, Supervisor and exagainst Albert B. Count, Supervisor and ex-officio Treasurer of the Town of Lake, Court to-day, the case of the State of Connecti-and the Trustees of the town, A. cut against E. R. Wiggin, Henry J. Ferbur, S.

B. Condit, George Muirhead, Peter Murphy, Levi Montromery, and Patrick Nolan. The complainants represent that they are tax-payers in the town, and therefore directly inter-ested in the proper and legal disbursement of the moneys raised by taxation. They charge, first, that A. H. Condit has disposed of and converted to his own use, in an illegal and frauduverted to his own use, in an illegal and fraudu-lent manner, large sums of money belonging to the town during the time he has been town-of-ficer. Sec. 9 of the town charter provides that no money shall be paid out by the Treasurer of the town unless the same shall have been first ordered by the Board, and then only upon a warrant drawn on him by the Clerk, counter-signed by the President, but Condit is constant-ly paying out moneys, as is alleged, without having their bills first audited by the Board, and without any warrant being drawn on him. The Trustees have also in more than 200 instances having their bills first audited by the Board, and without any warrant being drawn on him. The Trustees have also in more than 200 instances delivered warrants to Condit drawn in his own favor, so that out of the \$600,000 received by him between \$300,000 and \$400,000 has been drawn out by warrants in his favor. The bills presented to the Board by him are of a general nature, very frequently unintelligible, and seldom name the parties to whom the money was to have been paid. Condit keeps no receipts of the parties to whom the amounts of such bills are paid, and his books avoid showing anything of the kind. The books only show the warrants to himself, credited to himself, and explain nothing but that he received a certain amount of money from the Treasury, and the affairs of the town have been so managed that it is almost impossible to get any information about them. During the last three years Condit has received about \$30,000 worth of tax certificates, representing the sale of land for non-payment of special taxes. The law imposes a penalty on the owner of such lands in redeeming them, and on the lands which have been redeemed large penalties have been paid, but only the face value of the certificates has ever been accounted for, and complainants aver that he has converted the remainder to his own use.

Sec. 5 of the charter provides that the Board shall allow the Treasurer an amount not exceeding 2 per cent of the sums collected by him. Condit has received this, and also illegally converted to his own use about \$5,000 by charging commissions on money never received, and on tax certificates. This has been done in the following manner: The town has been in the babit, from time to time, of borrowing money on time warrants, and the amount so obtained was paid into the Treasury, on which Condit promptly collected 2 per cent. Then, in the settlement between the County Treasurer and Condit after the warrants had been paid

settlement between the County Treasurer and Condit after the warrants had been paid by the former, the warrants were turned over to Condit, and he again collected a 2 per cent commission, on the pretense that he had received the money and paid them. The same commission has been collect twice by Condit on tax certificates,—once when turned over to him by the County Treasurer, and again when any of them were redeemed.

urer, and again when any of them were redeemed.

Sec. 10 of the charter provides that the members of the Board shall receive \$3 for each day's attendance at Board meetings. Not more than fitty meetings have been held in any one year, but Condit, for the last three years, has charged from \$500 to \$1,000 a year for such attendance. The Trustees, with the exception of Nolan, who is a new man, have done the same, and have allowed Condit to carry on his business in the above-mentioned loose and illegal manner. Notice of these irregularities has been brought to their attention, but they have looked over his books and pronounced them correct, and are prepared to uphold him. Complainants therefore ask for an account, and for a decree compelling Condit to account, and for a decree compelling Condit to pay over all moneys so illegally received by him

IN GENERAL.

DIVORCES. Mary Groome filed a bill against her husband Augustus Groome, yesterday, asking for s divorce on account of his desertion. John Thomas married Kate Richards in March. 1864, but she left him soon after, and, after

waiting fourteen years in vain for her to come back he wants a divorce. Lastly, Carolina W. Johnson claims she was deceived into marrying a thief named Gustav A. Johnson, and that she ought not to be compelled to live with him. He was once arrested for farceny and fined \$25, and she left him and has not lived with him since. NOTICE.

Parties litigant who desire to have motions or other miscellaneous business brought to the attention of the Court, must serve their the adjournment of Court for the summer vacation. ITEMS.

cluded vesterday before Justice Harian, and the ase taken under advisement.
In the Helmhoiz "surplus" (case, before In the Helmhoiz "surplus" case, before Judge Biodgett, the testimony was concluded yesterday, and to-day the arguments will begin.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Stephen Dowse, Trustee of the estate of George B. Martin, yesterday filed a bill against. William Shields to set aside an alleged fraudulent lease of a warehouse at Martin's Landing, made March 20, 1878, by Martin to Shields, and to restrain Shields from interfering with Martin's estate or collecting his debts. A temporary injunction was granted.

tin's estate or collecting ins debts. A temporary injunction was granted.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John A. Fralley, Robert P. Williams, C. H. I. Charvat, doing business under the name of Charvat & Co., at No. 19 Main street, Galesburg Kroer Country went judy heart want judy heart want judy heart was the contract of the burg, Knox County, went into bankruptcy yes-terday. Their preferred debts are \$1.648; the secured, \$600; and the unsecured, \$8,679. The

secured, \$600; and the unsecured, \$5,070. The assets are a stock of hats and caps, furnishing goods, etc.. worth \$3,000; fixtures. \$130; and open accounts, \$630. None of the partners have any individual debts nor assets.

Daniel D. Streeter, of Highland Park, also went the same way. His debts, all unsecured, amount to \$325,000, besides \$3,000 due on bills discounted. The principal reditors are Australia. amount to \$23,000, besides \$3,000 due on birs discounted. The principal creditors are Austin, Tomlinson & Webster, of Jackson, Mich., to whom \$190,000 is due, and B. M. Austin, whom he owes \$90,000.

In the cases of R. K. Beckford and Peter Hawkinson, orders were entered for the sale of the assets after three weeks' notice by publication.

tion.
A discharge was issued to Eison T. Wright.
Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of
Charles A. Boucher and of Charles E. Rollins.
A composition of 10 per cent was accepted by
the creditors of W. S. Babcock. A second dividend of 3 per cent was declared the case of William C. Deakman, making 20 per cent in all.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a.m. to-day for John K. Pollard and Frank L. Loring, and at 11 o'clock for the Richards Iron Works. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Anna Elp began a suit for \$5,000 yesterday against Jacob Roth.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Oliver Grubbs commenced a suit in trespass against William H. Ganbey, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Ciara R. McDonnell began a suit for \$3,000 damages against Thomas Rooney, John Herbert, J. P. McEiroy, John O'Malley, Sr., and H. B.

Bogue.

Abraham Goldschmid brought suit for \$1,000 damages against Jesse S. Hildrup and John Stillwell.

L. B. Sidway commenced a suit for \$5,000 against the South Park Commissioners. JUDGE HARLAN-Tyson vs. The Wabash Rail-

TAY Company on trial.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The Helmholz surplus case.

THE APPELLATE COURT—119 to 124, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY-204, 298 to 301, 303 to 311, 313 to 316, 319, and 320, all inclusive. No. 297, Moran vs. Race, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-102 to 167, 170, 173 to 176, 178 to 185, and 187. No. 181, Squires vs. Myers, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 3, 455, German-American Bank vs. Von Hollen, and calendar Nos. 150 to 185 inclusive, except 158 and 159. No case on JUDGE BOOTH-41, and 162 to 175, inclusive. JUDGE BOOTH-41, and 162 to 175, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER-Set-case term No. 2,420, Warren vs. Willetts, and 481. Schroeder vs. Fitzgerald, and calendar Nos. 295 to 306, inclusive, except 297, 299, 300, and 303. No. 286, Freeman vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL-1, 783, O'Donnell vs. Downey.

JUDGE WILLIAMS-Adlaid vs. Adlaid. No. 10, Cortes vs. Stock & Matual Insurance Company, on trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Sidonie Seebach vs. Michael McGinniss and Mary McGinniss, \$574.42.

JUDGE GARY—D. N. Barker vs. Theodore N. Williams, \$1,208.50.

JUDGE JAMESON—Robert Stuart et al. vs. Thomas Mackin, verdict, \$371.41, and motion for new trial. Frederick Rehkopf vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; verdict, \$1,078, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COCRT—JUDGE ROGERS—John S. Gould et al. vs. J. W. Atkinson; verdict, \$35.

JUDGE BOOTIS—Myrtilla Wilkins vs. J. S. Phillips, verdict, \$340.

JUDGE McALLISTER—John Jonson vs. William E. Hale, J. E. Moss, and W. W. Perkins; verdict, \$500. JUDGMENTS.

H. White, and J. C. Walkeley, ex-officers of the Charter Oak Life, charged with conspiracy to defraud policy-holders, came up on the demurer of the defendants that the indictment was inof the defendants that the indictment was in-sufficient and improper. The State was repre-sented by State's Attorney Hammerlys, and the defendants by local counsel, excepting Furber, represented by the Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, a former associate in business. The day was consumed in argument by Swett in sup-port of the demurrer, and counsel on the other side argue to-morrow. It is believed impossible to reach the trial of the case this term.

A HIGH-FLYER.

Prof. Richtel, of Bridgeport, Conn., Perfects a Machine for Navigating Still Air.

Special Dispatch to The Triouns.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12.—The first sup essful exhibition, it is believed, ever given of flying machine controllable by an aeronaut without the use of ballast or the waste of gas was given here this afternoon, in the presence of a large assemblage. The machine is the invention of Prof. E. F. Richtet, of Bridgeport, Conn., who, after seven years of experimenting, has solved the problem which has so long defied inventors and scientists. Those who witnessed the exhibition believe that the right principle is found, and that aerial navigation is only a question of time. Richtel's machine differs from all previous inventions. It embraces a balloon of a horizontal, cylindrical shape, only twenty by twelve feet, nolding 3,000 feet of gas, from which, suspended by cords, is a narrow framework of holiow steel rods as long as the balloon, and pointed at either end. The operator sits in his seat at the centre of the framework and turns a crank, which revolves a four-bladed air-propeller, inclined horizontally immediately beneath his seat, by which the balloon is elevated or depressed at pleasure,—the propeller having a raising power of six pounds. At one end of the framework is another air-propeller, inclined vertically, by which the balloon may be propelled against the resistance of a slight breeze, and also steered, the wheel being of the steering propeller model. With the operator on board the entire weight slightly exceeds the lifting power of the gas in the balloon, but this defletency is supplied by the propeller under the seat. Although the conditions were unfavorable this afternoon, it being rainy, the exhibitor was eminently successful, rising to 100 feet. The operator's power of raising or lowering his position was shown. Then he went of eastward 100 rods, turned around twice, and, at a signal from the inventer, started back against a slight breeze blowing, and landed in the exhibition grounds amid applause. After showing immediately over the heads of the spectators the ease with which the machine navigated in any direction, the exhibition was terninated by a heavy thunder-storm. of a large assemblage. The machine is the invention of Prof. E. F. Richter, of Bridgeport, heads of the spectators the ease with which the machine navigated in any direction, the exhibition was terminated by a heavy thunder-storm. Frof. Richtel's claims appear to be well-based,—that is, the machine will keep moving in the air until the operator wants to descend, is wholly independent of ballast, and suffers no waste of gas. Consequently, the machine will float for an extended journey, is causable of reaching favorable air currents without loss of power, and of coming to the ground when desired. Two machines have been ordered for exhibition purposes at Niagara Falls.

INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune PORTAGE DEPOT, Wis., June 12.-Wiscons nsurance agents are here forming a State tution and by-laws. The object of the Association is to fix satisfactory rates and avoid competition, whether for mutual offense or defense is not known. Twenty-sive gentlemen are here from different parts of the State. They say their plans are not yet sufficiently matured to warrant report to warrant report.

PIONEERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 12.—The pioneers of to-day. The village was thronged by attend ants from this city and other sections. An his-torical address was made by the Hon. Levi Bishop, of Detroit. Music and addresses occu-pied the time from 10 till 1 o'clock, when a rrand free dinner was served by the villagers

ELGIN'S WOES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. ELGIN, Ill., June 12.—Mayor Reeves cause Marshal Powers' arrest this morning for falsely assuming the duties of the office of City Marshal. Owing to a fear that sympathy for Powers would be exhibited here, the prisoner was taken to Hampshire for examination. Justice Rowell held him to bail in \$100.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 c clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: J. & H. SMMS. Booksellers and Stationera, 123

Twenty-second-st.
S.M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
RODE RT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H.C. HEURICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, taken in exchange for new work. One platform spring, half-top carriage, made by Coan & Ten Brock. Cost \$1.00, will sell for \$275: one panel six-selt rock-away, with partition, cost \$1,200, at \$280: 1 top buggy at \$60: 1 open phaseton, \$35. Also the latest styles of new carriages at my usual low prices. H. J. ED-WARDS, 235 Wabash-av., corner of Jackson-st.

TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE SECOND-tand G-passenger rocks away: two do. 4-passenger curiain rocksaway: two side-spring wagons, our own make; one Brewster speeding wagon, and several other open wagons, all in good order, at \$390 to 396 Wabash-av. PENNOYER & CO.

TOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SIDE-SPRING SQUARB POR SALE-FIRST-CLASS SIDE-SPRING SQUARB box top buggy, best make, with fine bay family or business horse, together or separate, cheap for cash only. Inquire of foreman, freight depot, northwest corner Union and Carroll-sts. FOR SALE—A STYLISH YOUNG HORSE (BLOOD-ed), a fine top buggy, harness, robes, etc.; have ac use for it. Can be seen at stable of SELOVER & CO., Wabash-av, and Thirteenth-st. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PORSALE—A GOOD FAMILY OR BUSINESS BAY
horse, 6 years old, and one good working horse, fit
for any use, 7 years old; to be sold reasonably, as the
owner has no use for them; a reasonable trial allowed.
Apply at 422 Wabash-av., rear. Apply at 422 Wabash-av., rear.

I AM SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH NEW AND second-hand bargies, carriages, and phaetona. 731 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

DASTURING FOR HORSES AT STONY ISLAND farm in Hyde Park; tame grass, plenty of shade, good water, 75 cts a head per week. ELAN U. CLARK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-MOCKING BIRD ON MAY 21, ON MICH
LOST-MOCKING BIRD ON MAY 21, ON MICH
LO 550 Michigan av. to 550 Michigan-av.

I OST-SMALL RING, WITH LITTLE DIAMOND at the property of the property of

TAKEN UP-GRAY MARE, WHICH OWNER CAN at have by proving mare and paying expenses. Apply at frame barn, Thirty-fourth-st. and South Park-av. \$\text{\$\text{DOM WATERS}\$.}\$\$\$\$0 REWARD-LOST FROM 247 WEST MONplekel-plated collar with my name, ALEXANDER.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE, WITH French action, rich fret-work, and handsome carvings; warranted for five years only \$190.

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FINE-TONE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, 8150.

R. C. I PARLOR ONGAN, LATE IMPROVED, \$75.

A GGOD PARLOR ORGAN, NEW, \$50.

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

BURDETT AND OTHER ORGANS AT PRICES
ranging from \$50 to \$500. LYON & HEALY,

State and Mource-sis.

POR SALE-RECKIVER'S SALE-PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County. I will on Wednesday, June 10, 1878, at 12 m. on the premises, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for each, the barbersnop and bathrooms, with flutures and appurtensances and leasehold interest, situated in the Grand Pacine Hotel, Chicago. THOMAS G. PARKER, Receiver. OF SALE—STEAM YACHT, 50 FEET LONG, 10 Yest beam, hold 4 feet 4 inches deep; just built: all ready for machinery, cheap. L. POLLAKD, 18 South Canal-st.

ASh PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS
Jalways bring good prices. Before you sell your libray see ChaPin, corner Madison and Dearborn-sis. Ty see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.

IBRARIES OR SMALL LOTS OF BOOKS OR MAGazines wanted for ready cash. Call or address
SMITH, 122 Dearborn-st.

M OODY'S RERMONS. NEW EDITION, \$1.50;
published at \$3. Liberal cash prices paid for old
books. Gillbart, 21 South Clark-st.

8.000 VOLS. BOOKS AT RALF PRICE;
Paid for books. Down-stairs, MILLER'S, 102 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-IN AN ESTABLISHED light manufacturing business offering a fair return for services and money. D 75, Trioune office.

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 100 WEST MONROE st., for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loam to any amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. SWEEFING REDUCTIONS ON EVERY ARTICLE IS the furniture stock. Parlor suits reduced from \$7 to \$4s. Bedroom smits \$30 and upward. Miscellaneou todas at and below cost. MARTIN'S Popular Furniture House, 154 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$75 PER FOOT-TWO LOTS, 25X125 cast front, on State-st., 100 feet south of Thirty eighth-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE-82,500-LOT 57 FEET FRONT, ON corner of Orden-av, and Jackson-st. This ought to sell, it is less than \$50 per foot. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—8500 WILL BUY A PLEASANT HOUSE on the South Side: possession July 1: 8-room cottage. E. C. Warte, 12 Methodist Block. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—CUTTAGE AND LOT AT EVANSTON for \$500; must have money: it is worth \$1,200; only \$200 down; balance to suit. WILLIAM GARNER, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from duot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicaco: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare blocests. ItA BROWN, 142 LeSalle-st. Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—A VALUABLE STOCK AND DAIRY farm of 400 acres on Fox River, 38 miles west of Chitogo, 5 miles north of Autors, and 19 miles south of Batavan, and a surface and 19 miles south of Batavan and a surface and

TO RENT-HOUSES. North Side.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS OCTAGON BRICK, 12
rooms, every convenience; a 2-story and basement
brick, 9 rooms, 252; a very nice and convenient 6-room
flat, \$30; all near Lincoin Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 153
Randolph-st.

TO RENT\_BOOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, at Avenue House, corner of Twenty-second-st. New furniture, new paint, new calcimine, new preprietor, and a great success; only a few rooms unoccupied. Persons disposed to economize can live cheaper in our hotel restaurant than at second-class hotels or South Stac. TO RENT-\$2 PER WEEK, TO GENTLEMEN only, well-lignted, nicely-furnished rooms, sittled and bashrooms attached. The Gentlemen's llome, 376 State-st.

TO RENT-FORLIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, 4 FRONT rooms, State-st. near Van Buren, \$13. C. S. WAL-LER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP-To RENT-127 LA SALLE-ST., WELL-FUR-nished large and small rooms, near the Board of Trade; price to suit the times. TO BENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS. NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

West Side.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board, with all modern improvements, at 49 South Carpenter-st., between Madison and Washington-ste.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FROM \$2 TO \$4
a week. 137 Michigan-st., noar Clark. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, private family, first floor, 184 North Clark-st. TO RENT-FLATS.

Miscellaneous TO RENT-THREE FLATS CONTAINING 8 TO 10 rooms each; two small stores with basements and rooms for manufacturing, with power, and elevators, contraily located; also, a fine residence in Evanston, all at very .ow prices. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jeffers

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Storos.

TO RENT-WR OFFER FOR RENT OUR STORE, Is I Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Best location in the city for grocery. Coleman Gas Apparatus & Oll Company. TO RENT-LARGE STORE ON STATE-ST., NORTH of Harrison; also six rooms in rear for housekeeping, together or separate. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clarkst., Room 11. St., Room 11.

TO RENT-A PARTY HAVING A DOUBLE AND single store on good line of street-cars, well adapted for dry goods, ciothing, or hardware, would rent same and take an interest in business. E. H. CASTLE, 625 West Lake-st.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-KENWOOD OR VICINITY, pleasant room, part board, by young gentleman; near filinois Central. Address, with full particulars, D o4, IT-June office. WANTED-TO RENT-ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and wire, with board for wife only, in small or private family on South Side. Address D 62, Tribune office.

A. -ENDOWMENT (TIME) POLICIES IN ANY good company bought for cash or lean procured; atrictly confidential; to delay. Address A. & AUF-MAN, 32 Park-place, P. O. Box 2116, New York. (send policy or give particulars.) A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, honds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A. IPMAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, watches, and jewelry. Southeast corner Madison and Clark-ais., over boston Clothing-Store. Old gold and silver bought.

A—MONKY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MERchandise, etc., at 10 per cent per annum, at storage house 206 and 208 State-st. ANY SUM FROM \$2.000 UP TO LOAN ON BRICK improved Chicago real estate at 7 and 8 per cent. Commissions low. L. CURRY, 5 Tribune Building. A 1 PARTIES CAN BORROW MONEY ON HOUSE-

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
O'Money to lean on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton
Office (licensed), 39 East Madison-st. Established 1803. M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR 30 TO 30 days on satisfactory collaterals or prime commercial paper. L. CURRY, 5 Tribune Building. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNI-Randolph-st. Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse rooslots, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 Lasalle-st., Room 24. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR Currency at the counting-room of the Trioune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

To d \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

CUMS FROM \$1,000 TO \$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real setate at 5 per cent. JOHN S. MALTMAN, 41 Clark 41, Rooms 6-12.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion loans money in sums of \$100 and upwards at low interest, to take up mortgages or to build on vacant lots. The interest and principal of such leasn is payable in easy mouthly installments. Associations conducted on this plan have been in successful operation in Philadelphia for 30 years, where millions have been associated and loaned, and \$0,000 homes built by their aid. If you examine its workings you will find it the easiest and bost way to free your property. Can refer you to borrowers in all parts of the city. The directors meet to make loans Monday evening acts at 7:30 p. m., at office, 50 Washington-st. H. KELLY, Secretary, Corrent in Central and Northern Illinois. DRAN & PAYNE, Agents Northwestern Life-ins. Co., Chicago. \$5.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$100 AND upwards at current rates on good securities. J. C. M'CORD, 116 Monroe-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

414 MICHIOAN-AY.—NICELY-FURNISHED room: private family: references exchanged.

INDIAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—TWO gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, can obtain board and furnished room with a small private family.

D77, Tribune office.

13 NORTH MAY-ST. --IN SMALL ENGLISH family, very pleasant well-furnished alcove room, all modern improvements; brick; price moderate. North Side.

269 INDIANA-ST., EAST OF STATE-PLEASant furnished rooms, with board; references,

BROWN'S HOTEL. 270 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, \$5. \$5. 51 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2. 50; day board, \$3. 50; lodging, 50c.

DUCKMINSTER'S EUROPEAN HOTEL AND Prestaurant, 168 South Clark-st.—Pleasant single rooms and en suite; moderate prices; transients taken.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, 318 AND 320 WABASH-AV.
—Two pleasant suites for gent and wife; also a few single rooms as this popular hotel; prices reduced for the summer; call and see before you locate elsewhere.

where.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE
Falmer House—All newly-furnished rooms, with
board, from \$5 to \$6 per week; day board, \$4.

BOARD WANTED. Boord-PLEASANT ROOMS, UNFURNISHED. BUSINESS CHANCES.

DUSINESS MEN WITH A CAPITAL OF \$200 TO \$1,000 investigate a business that will pay the investment monthly. Call to-day at Room 1 Sanus House. Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR PROD

five basiness property—a stock of dry goods,
bracing a splendid and well-assorted stock of hosgioved white goods, embroderics, adging, dreas
tons, sewing silks, twist, threads, silk and linen in
serchiefs, gents and ladies silk neckties gents
ladies underwear, s.c., etc. Will invoice at actual
\$2,200(fairty-two hundred dollars). Address DA'

8. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis. IF YOU HAVE NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND furniture and household strictes to exchange for a good business worth \$1.500 a year, address for information D 82, Tribune office.

PUR SALE—CHEAP—39 INCH SWING. 19-F097 bed lathe. Ames' manufacture; one 29-inch swing. 19-f001 bed, serge cutting: one 29-inch swing. 19-f001 bed, serge cutting: one 29-inch, 30-f101 bed, Harris, maker, Springflat one 29-inch, 30-f101 bed, 31-inch square: drill ureas, 18-inch swing; Monitor lathe, 19-inch swing; Monitor lathe, 19-inch swing; Monitor lathe, 19-inch swing; Monitor lather, 19-inch swing; Monitor lather lath MACHINEBY

FOR EXCHANGE—A 83,000 STOCK OF D paints, oils, groceries, etc., for part Kanas and part cash. Address Hox 380, Augois, Ind. \$3,000 STOCK OF STATIONERY TO EX-

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co
WANTED-MANAGER OF BUSINESS EXPER
ence who understands bookkeeping to take charg
of office of a Chicago publishing frum; soility and clea
proved required; permanent to right person. D &
Tribune office. WANTED-28SALESMEN IN FANCY GROCERY trade, men acquainted with the business. Address with references D 81, Tribune office, estating routes acquainted with and last situation.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BLACKSMITHS FOR WARON and general work to go to Sharon, Wis. Call on GEO. F. Down IK, before 9 o'clock this a. m., at 80, 82, and 84 Michigan-av. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER TO go to a town of 5,000 inhabitants in Central II-linois. Address D 68, Tribune office. WANTED-S COAT MAKERS AND 2 MEN TO WANTED-A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER. NO. 731
State-st. E. C. HAYDE. WANTED-A GOOD TAILOR AND A TAILOR-ess. E. J. DRISCOLE, 109 East Harrison-st,

WANTED-THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 25 railroad laborers, 25 on track, 20 tie-makers, 10 quarrymen, all free fare. Call early prepared to go. 79 South Canal-st., HAIGHT & KEMP. WANTED-500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Kansas City Branch of C. & A. R. R., track-lay-ers, quarrymen, the-choppers, graders, &c. For wages and particulars apply to CHIGISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Water-st.

WANTED-500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Chicago, Alton & St. Louis extension in Missouri, 50 tle-choppers; 100 quarrymen; free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK & CO. 'S, 21 West kandoiph-st.

WANTED-400 LABORERS FOR RAILROAD work in Northwestern Missouri; wages, \$1.25; board, \$3 per week; 100 tle-inskers, and 50 quarry hands; free fare. W. H. McHUGH, \$8 South Canal-st. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-TEN GOOD BUSINESS MEN OF KNergy, self-reliance, perseverance, culture, and
good andress to join our force in this state. Must be 30
years of age or more, willing to work hard, want to
make money, and when well posted be able to earn
large wages; will not have a man who uses intoxicating iquors. Prefer men who have had experience in
canyassing. Address, giving age, experience in business, etc., W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago. WANTED-A STRONG BOY, HONEST AND willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 427 West Van Buren-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

Wanted-Girl For General Housework; family small. Call at 311 Lincoln-av. WANTED-GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-er; best of wages. At 1192 Indiana.av. Nor-wegian, Swede, or German. WANTED-A SMART, TIDY GIRL. NO IRISH need apply. 44! West Van Buren-st. WANTED-A WOMAN ORDER COOK AT ANDER-WANTED-AT 299 EAST INDIANA-ST., A GIRL for general bousework; private family; must be a good isundress; bring recommendations.

Seamstresses.

WANTED-FOR'A FEW WEEKS. A GOOD SEAMstress. Inquire at 944 West Madison-et., up stairs.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS TO SEW by the day or garment in exchange for instructions in cutting and fitting with model. Address TA, Trib-

WANTED-A FRENCH NURSE TO ACT AS second girl and take care of little boy. Call on or address, for five days, WM. A. BOND, Room 11, 102 East Washington et. Washington-st.

WanteD-A Young Girl To TAKE Care OF
children and assist in housework; unexceptionable references required. Cail at 933 West Monroe-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED-TWO SHIRT RONERS; MUST BE able to polish. Apply at 8 o'clock a m. to-day. SCANLON'S Laundry, 659 Vest Lake-st. Miscellaneous. WANTED-A GOOD LADY RETOUCHER. L. N. SCHMIDT, photographer, 302 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED-ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTY LADIES for Variety Theatres. Apply at once to JOHN F. RYAN, Dramatic Agent, Room 31, 152 Dearborn-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. BOOKKOCPETS, Clerks, &c.
SITUATIONWANTED—WITH GROCKE, BUTCHER,
or provision dearer by young man; five years' recommendation. Address D 83, 7ribune office.

Coachmen, Tenmsters, &c. CITUATION WANTED-AS COACHMAN: THORE ough groom and careful driver, soper and reliable; 8 years very best reference from No. 1 family in Gity. D 75, Tribane office. OTTUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who can show the best of city references. D 78, Tribune office.

Miscellancous SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN TO work on a farm; none but Americans need apply; wages not so much looked for as a good home where chglish can be learned. Call on L. N. SCHMIDT, 302 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Demestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL AS COOK,

Washer, and groner in a private family or boarding
house. Please call or address 38 Ayers-court. SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH AND competent girl as cook, or to do general housework in city or country. Apply at 1035 South Dearborn st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY GIRL IN A small private family. References given. Please call at 046 West Twelfth-st. Call at 646 Wost Tweltu-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL
to do cooking in a small private family, or would do
second work. Audress D 76, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS pastry cook, city or country. Call at 172 West Wash-Ington-st.

OTHUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
Swedish girl to uo general housework in a private
family. Call for two days at No. 1 Groveland-court.
OTHEATION WANTED—BY A NEAT GERMAN
girl for general housework; good cook and washer
and fromer. Rest of city references. Call at 1067 Arnoid-st., up stairs. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT COOK Sand laundress. City or country. Inquire at 230 Walnut-st. Wainst-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO COOK, O wash, and fron in a private family; no postal cards. Call at 30 South Morgan-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash and fron in a small private family, or general housework; references it required. Call at 421 Harrison-st.

ezi Harrison st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY GIRL TO
D do general housework in a small plain family; good
references. (Address; 685 Indiana av., corner Sixteenth-st. teenth-st.

OITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO
Digeneral housework in a private family. The best
of reference. Call at 889 cottage Grove-ar.

CITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE—
Work by a Swedish girl. Call or address 84 Twentysixth-st., where reference can be had from last em;
pieyer. Call at 169 Chicago-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED

Sight to cook, wash, and from in a private family.

Inquire at No. 1 Park row for two days.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE
Work in small family; good cook, washer, and inone; good references. Call for two days at 4:30

Dearborn et., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth. CITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORKand family sowing or take care of children by a girl
of much caperience and sound sonase. 142 Tweatieth.
CITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR COUR AND
laundress; can give first-class reference. Call at
202 South Park-as. Simundress; can give first-class reference. Call at 202 South Fark-av.

Situation Wanted-By A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family; not alriad of work. Please call at 98 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-ET AN AMERICAN GIRL to do general housework; is first-class cook and laundress. Best of references given. 987 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN of the state of the stat

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Spirit a home more desired than wages; will do light work of any kind. Si Last Van Buren-st. Seninstresses.

Cituation Wanted-As Dressmaker in A family; understands cutting and fitting; terms \$1 per chy. D 67, fribune office. Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED-ANY ONE REQUIRING A thoroughly good nurse for children call at once at Room she Falmer House, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m.

12 s. m.

STUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL
to take care of one or two waiking children and do
sewing; city references. Address D & Triunne office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, CITY
or country. Please call or address 598 State-st. STUDATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Syoung woman as wet nurse; good references; would not the rhouse or at lady's house. Apply at No. 600 Twenty-fifth-st. J. DEAN.

Elousekeepers.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED WIDOW Disdy (American). a respectable position as housekeeper interences exchanged Mrs. E. 43 South Ashased av.
CITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper or nurse for an invalid; can sew nicely; low wages in a permanent place; best of references. Address D 84, Tribune office.

Miscellameous.

Situation wanted—by a stranger in the Scity, to earn an honorable living: a music store preferred; willing to work on trial. Dea Tribune office.

A GERMAN LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEment, speaking French and Karilan, and who has
fiteen years' experience in France, England, and
America as a teacher; desires a situation in a pleasant
family to teach modern languages, music, and drawing. The very highest references will be furnished.
Address J. G., care F. A. Theopold, Faribault, Minn.

office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, delivered. Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week Latly, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Address THK TRIBUNE COMPANY, dress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, I deers for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evans dewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-re

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo-FADDEN, Manager. PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere H. Mahler, Agent. LONDON, Eng.-American Exchange, 449 Strand HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. treed corner of Dearborn. Aftern Ball. Evening. "The Black Crook."

Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. The

White Stocking Park.
Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Game ween the Milwaukee and Chicago Clubs at 3:45 p. m McCormick Hall. North Clark street, corner of Kinzle. Apolio Club

Merchants' Bank Building. Corner Dearborn and Madison. "The Strasburg

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878. Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex-

change yesterday closed at 99. Yesterday's progress in the disposal of necessary legislation was such as to give promise that business will be tolerably well en care of by next Monday, the date fixed for the adjournment of both Houses of Congress. The Senate in particular put in some brisk work, passing sixty-four bills on the valendar, among them the Deficiency bill.

a slice of the Lake-Front property received a final set-back yesterday, so far as the present session of Congress is concerned. Senate, upon motion of Judge Davis, indefinitely postponed the bill granting the Beausien heirs certain pre-emption rights to a portion of the old Fort Dearborn reser

Tuesday's premonitions of serious dis-arbance in Quebec were reslized yesterday. The civil authorities were of no account the adoption of measures to successfully cope with the mob of railroad strikers which had set all law and order at defiance, and that a court of equity would not interfere to materially improve the situation. For one lay, at least, Quebec was given over to mol

Some of the good fruits of the revolution ary movement set on foot by TILDEN'S Mex anizers were made manifest at yesterday ting of the Ohio Republican Convention necessity of union and harmony in th ranks was so nized by the Convention, thank the combined efforts of Potter and Gen. BUTLER, that the implacable ele ment was placed in a hopeless minority and a square-toed indorsement of the Presi dent, and an equally square-toed condemns tion of the Potter conspiracy, were adopted by a majority so great as to amount to

Mr. Hewirr's attack on the Rock Island Arsenal ended in total failure yesterday. His aim was to cripple the institution by cutting down the appropriation for its suppor to a figure which would practically compel a suspension of and turn over its to the iron houses with which he is suppose to be connected in interest, but the House by a decisive majority, refused to despoil the magnificent Government property at Rock Island, and voted a handsome appropriation to keep the arsenal in full operation for the

The Committee of Senators assigned t the duty of making a report on the extraor dinary propensity for "putting his foot in it" displayed by Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS in his dealings with Andreson yesterday tool ngs with Andreson yesterday took up that part of their task which includes the examination of witnesses. Mr. EDMUND: being absent on account of ill-health, Mr. ALLISON will act as temporary Chairman Out of deference to Mr. MATTHEWS feelings and wishes, it is to ed, the Committee decided not to admit reporters to its sittings, but will allow a report of the proceedings t be taken by the Associated Press. It is not unlikely that Mr. MATTHEWS' comfort has also been consulted in the decision of the Committee to proceed with their labors forthwith, instead of waiting until after adjournment, as this arrangement precludes any clash of authority between the Senate nd House on the subject of Mr. MATTHEWS before the Porren Committee The lafter body will be unable to nce to their subposns so long as he is in attendance upon the sessions of the Senate Committee, which will probably be until after Congress adjourns.

ing from yesterday's session of the Por Committee a notable feature was the tes timony of the Notary who acknowledged and the persons who witnessed the signing of the so-called ANDERSON-WEBER agreement. All of these witnesses swore to the execu of the paper as appears on its face, but none could be found who, by identifying WEBER or his signature, relieved Andreason from the clear imputation of forgery. While the ion of Anderson himself that it was a forgery and all the testimony so far taken goes to show beyond question that Ander-

Cox and Gen. BUTLER, in which the latter was severely taken to task for his partisan rowdvism in the cross-examination of witnesses favorable to the Republican side of the investigation. BUTLER was first permitted to show his hand as more hostile to the President and the Administration than any Democratic member of the nanner that he felt most keenly. In short, BUTLES was thoroughly sat down on for the

It would appear, from the conclusion eached by HENRY F. FRENCH, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, in the matter of the investigation into the charges of fraud and collusion in the construction of the Chicago Custom-House building, that the only persons of prominence guilty of any acts deserving of censure are WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Collector of Customs and H. W. THOMSON, Assistant United States District-Attorney, the gentlemen labored to protect the Government against the rascality that has been practiced in the work of construction. Mr. FRENCH has no words of reproach for the contractor who reaped the benefit of the frauds, nor for the officials whose duty it was to detect and prevent them. The blame is chiefly located upon the 15-per-cent contract system, together with the parties who prosecuted the investigation.

Judge WILLIAMS yesterday delivered judgment on the bill filed by the County sioners asking an injunction to pro hibit the use of Bedford stone by the city in the erection of the west half of the building on the public square, and to compel the city to use Lemont stone, as is now used in the east wing of the building. The Court refused the injunction. The contract of 1872 between the city and the county contained no provision requiring the stone to be used in the two wings to be of the same character or from the same quarry, and the Court did not discover any power on his part to enlarge the contract or to change it. The only agreement was that the two parts of the building should be of "uniform character and appearance." There was no question as to the quality of the Bedford stone for the purpose. The evidence as to the color of the stone after the lapse of time was varied; it was conceded that both kinds of stone would change in time, and after all perhaps the difference in color, if any, might be slight. However desirable it might be have the whole building built of the same stone, the parties concerned had decided otherwise, and the Court had no power to compel them in their choice one way or the

THE LEGALITY OF THE CITY SCRIP. There is now outstanding city scrip of three kinds, and covering expenses of different years. These are: 1. Scrip issued prior to 1876, bearing interest and drawn generally against the tax-levies of those years; 2. The scrip of 1877, bearing interest, but drawn against specific taxes levied to meet specific appropriations; 3. The scrip of 1878, similar to that of 1877, except that t bears no interest.

Of the first, the amount ontstanding now about \$400,000, and is gradually reduced as the unpaid taxes of those years are ollected. Assuming that the city had no rohibit the city paying over to the holder of the scrip the taxes against which the scrip was drawn, so that class of scrip will remain until it is finally extinguished by the

collection of old taxes not yet paid. The Supreme Court, in the case of Law and the City of Chicago, held that the city could not pay interest on borrowed money even when there was a direct appropriation of interest and a tax levied for that purpose. As there was no appropriation to pay interest on the scrip of 1877, and conseque no tax levied for that purpose, it has been assumed that, in addition to the legal objection to the issue of any scrip in any form for any purpose, the interest-bearing obligation renders the scrip of 1877 illegal and void. This case was argued before the Appellate Court at the last term, and it was then held by that Court that the scrip even bearing interest was legal.

In the case of the scrip of 1878, the question was elaborately discussed beore the four Justices of the Circuit Court, and subsequently before the three Judges of the Appellate Court, and the sever Judges unanimously held that the scrip of 1878, being drawn against specific appropria tions for which specific taxes had been levied, and which was issued without recourse against the city and without interest, was lawful. In the Springfield case, the Supreme Court stated that it was lawful for the city to issue an order against the reve nue, the appropriation being made and the tax levied, provided these orders involved no future liability on the part of the city, and were issued and accepted as payment. The Circuit Judges and the Appellate Court held hat the scrip of 1878 was clearly within his definition of a lawful Treasury order.

nd therefore was constitutional and legal. The scrip of 1877, bearing interest, was ecepted when issued at par, and is now worth par and interest. The scrip of 1878, not bearing interest, has never been marketable, and the street price is 85 cents, though the Citizens' Association has agreed to take a part of it at 92 cents. It will not be available in payment of taxes until after January next, when voluntary payment of taxes may be made; but as the enforced payment of taxes will not take place until Augu nst. 1879. the holder of the scrip will have to hold it until he pays his taxes. These several cases have been taken to the Supreme Court now in session at Mount Vernon, and the importance of the decisions, as well as that the decisions be had at an early date, is obvious. In the first place, the use of scrip for meeting current expenses has become a necessity, but the time which this scrip has to run, from ten to eighteen months, is too long to keep R at par unless interest be allowed. Unless the Court shall admit that such scrip may bear nterest, then the further issue of it will be

attended with the greatest loss and embar-There is, however, a strong expe that the Supreme Court upon the rehearing will revoke the judgment against the payment of interest, and among the reasons for

this hope may be stated the following: that the city had no legal authority to make temporary loans, its indebtedness being already in excess of the constitutional limit. This point having been determined, it followed that to levy a tax for and make the construction of money and the payment of connivance with Socialism, such as the

that in the Law case. Here it is not a case of temporary loan. It is an issue of orders on the Treasury, drawn against specific payable by the Treasurer when such taxes paid out and accepted as payment and in

full discharge of all liability on the part of the city. This character of paper the Supreme Court has affirmed to be legal, because its issue involves no debt or future liability on the part of the city. The issue of such orders can only be considered valid on the ground that the tax levy a vested right or a lien in favor of the city on the property taxed, which lien takes precedence of all other kinds of indebtedness on the property, and can only be discharged by payment. It also concede the legal right of the city to assign the whole or any portion of its property for corporate purposes. The City Government may assign its property in a fire-engine or a house in payment of supplies or services if the purchaser will accept it. In like manner it may assign for supplies and services a part of its property in the tax levy. If for materials worth \$100, the party furnishing will eccept as payment in full an order on the reasurer for \$100 payable out of the tax levied for the purchase of supplies when collected, the transaction is entirely legitimate and lawful. All this is conceded by the Supreme Court in the Springfield case. But when a man furnishes supplies to the value of \$1,000, and agrees to accept in payment an order on the Treasury, he is entitled to an order that is worth at the time \$1,000. A note payable one year after date is not worth its face unless it bear interest. A Treasury order, payable at a future day when the tax is colcted, has not a present worth equal to the sum named on its face. If the city have a horse, or an engine, or a lot of land to give in exchange for services, it assigns the property at its agreed value. Is the city, having the legal right to assign an interest in the

terest on loans which of themselves

2. The case now presented differs from

axes, appropriated for specific purposes

collected, which Treasury orders are

llegal and void was also illegal.

ancollected tax in payment for services worth \$100? The present worth of an order for money, payable in the future, is that sum which at the time of payment will be worth the amount agreed to be paid. The difference may be assumed to represent a just rate of interest. Thus, a note for \$107, payable a year hence, may be considered a having a present worth of \$100. Is the city precluded by any law, or Constitution, o other obligation, from giving for \$100 worth of supplies an order on the Treasury, payable a year hence, for \$107, the present worth of the order being the agreed equivalent in value of the supplies furnished? The legal right to assign the city's right of property in the tax-levy, in whole or in part, being declared and recognized, has not the city the egal power to assign such portion of the ax-levy at the best rates it can obtain, at a remium, or at a discount, or at its present worth in exchange for money, services, supplies, or other valuable consideration? If the rate of 6 per cent per annum be accepted as the measure of the present worth of the city orders on the Treasury,—being the form of assignment of the uncollected tax. -has not the city the legal right to assign to the

tax-levy, the right to assign so much of that

interest in the tax-levy as will be equal in

value at the time to the agreed value of the

supplies furnished? In other words, can

the city, having no cash, assign \$106 of the

payee a certain sum equal to the considera-tion received, with an addition, computed at date of the assignment and the collection of the revenue by the holder of the order? Admitting the power of the city to assign the tax-levy, or any portion of it, is there not, of necessity, included the power to fix the amount of the consideration to be received? And is there not of equal necessity the power to treat the time intervening be tween the date of the assignment and its future payment as part of the contract of sale, and to include in the assignment and as part of the consideration an allowance computed at a given rate of percentage? If the city have power to assign \$107 of the unollected tax in payment of \$100 worth of supplies, is it not equally legal for the city to ssign \$100 of uncollected tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent until such tax is col-

> Treasury order, once accepted, is final payment, and no further obligation rests on the This reasoning, it seem to us, has some force, and it is possible may have an inence on the Court, which tribunal, it must be remembered, has not decided that interest cannot be paid on lawfully-issued paper. If the issue of the scrip be lawful in any instance, the Court will hardly say that lawful paper, payable in the future, may not bear

ected? In neither case is there any new

debt created or liability incurred. The

THE NEW GERMAN ELECTION. anction of the Emperor, the Federal Council of Germany has dissolved the Parliament and ordered a new election. For the first ime in the history of the Empire, Socialism s made the issue of an election and the Government appeals to the people to ascertain their sentiments and decide what shall be done with an ism which does not stop

short of assassination to carry out its ob jects. In view of so important an election the events leading up to it are not without nterest. Socialism in Germany is not confined to one class. There is a Socialism of the lower classes which is equivalent to the Red Republicanism of France, and has in it all the elements of disorder, which are liable at some time to break out in an emeute as riolent as those which have characterized the French Commune, or our own mobs last summer. There is a Socialism in the literary classes which takes the shape of free criticism of the laws of property and equally free suggestions of sweeping changes in the methods of holding and distributing There is a Socialism in the Church, led by certain clergymen, who, upon the assi amption that CHRIST was a So cialist, seek to carry out its doctrines among the workingmen by urging them into strike and making them dissatisfied with their condition. With all these differing elements of Socialism the Government has had to contend, and, according to the statements of Deputies in Parliament, it has pandered to he Socialism of the lower classes in order to hold the Liberals in check. In the debate upon the Anti-Socialist bill, Herr LASKER, the leader of the Moderate Liberals, alleged that a Socialist was returned fro Dresden in the last election because of the active endeavors of the Court to prevent the

threat of the Privy Councillor to the Liberals that he would let loose an army of gested the invitation to an inte workingmen upon them; his presence a the Gotha Socialistic Congress; as the representative of BISMARCK; the public money to the Silesian weavers urers; the friendship of the Gov Californian mines, increased by rnment with LASALLE and his anccessor incidents of the Civil War in Von Schweizen; the contributions of promnent Socialists to Government papers; and the refusal of the police to quell Socialistic demonstrations against Liberal meetings. It was this Government nutrition, the Lib standard. The practical demonetizat erals claim, that has developed Socialism as an active force in Berlin, and it was not un til it began to assume a very formidable aspect under such encouragement that the dovernment abandoned it. Be this as it may, the Government recently introduced a bill authorizing the most absolute and summary measures against any societies, meetings, or printed matter having Socialistic aims in view, and leaving the police as judges of what was Socialistic and what was not. An amendment was also offered defining the term "Socialist," and restricting the action of the authorities to those who are seeking to make radical changes in existing property laws. Both the bill and the ent were rejected by the very maintain a single gold standard. decisive vote of 257 to 32, showing that there was an inflexible deermination by the Parliament that the Executive should not be vested with extraor-

dinary powers, that were in fact extra-judicial, in dealing with Socialism. Following quickly upon this refusal to legislate in favor of the Government came the two infamous and cowardly attempts to take the life of the Emperor. There is evidence to show that Branapor had determined to dissolve the Parliament before these assaults. Had they not taken place and had Socialism gone before the people upon the issues of the bil alluded to above, it is not impossible that the Socialists might have turned the scale of the elections, or at least have largely increased their majority. Now, however, by their own insane fury and cowardly assaul upon the Emperor, they have incensed the German people and brought odium upon their cause. They struck at a man who above all other men in the Government was enshrined in the hearts of the German people. With the exception of the fanatical So cialists, all Germans respected him for his irreproachable character, for his plain, simple way of life, for his frank intercourse with them, and for the glory he had brought to the German name. The reply of the Crown Prince to the address of the Municipality of Berlin. n which he declared that his faith in the oyalty of an overwhelming majority of the na-

nost emphatically condemn the Socialists and reassert their unshaken loyalty. If such shall be the verdict, the Socialist have only themselves to blame for it. Asassination has never proved a permanent remedy for any evil; on the other hand, it has nearly always recoiled upon the heads of hose who have counseled and committed it.

tion was unshaken, indicates that this election

will be based upon the issue of the loyalty of

the people as against Socialistic assassination

With such an issue it is almost a foregone

onclusion that the people of Germany will

THE SILVER CONFERENCE-"TIMES" NONSENSE. The Chicago Times has some particula writer who seems to have been assigned to treatment of finance on account of his conpicuous ignorance of all the historical and cientific facts connected with the subject. Thus untrammeled by any information on the matter, he feels at liberty to make all benignant disregard of the truth. This free nd independent writer on finance has under taken to correct THE TRIBUNE in the matter of the International Silver Conference, and as a basis for the correction calmly says:

Now the fact happens to be that Switzerland and Belgium have accepted the invitation, while France and Italy have not. The only countries that have hus far signified their acceptance of the invitation re Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Russia, and the Iungarian section of the Austrian Empire.

The ignoranus next asserts that Greece case not below. does not belong to the Latin Union, and could not, forsooth, because Greece is not a

"Latin " State! It seems like wasting time to give informa tion to persons who don't want it and won't nse it, but the Times' ignorance may betray others equally ignorant. The fact is, that Secretary Evants received dispatches last Sunday notifying him of the acceptance by both France and Italy of the invitation to join in the Conference, and signifying their

intention to appoint Commissioners. On Monday last THE TRIBUNE printed this Washington dispatch:

Secretary Evarrs to-day received cable dispatches announcing that France and Italy have accepted the invitation of the United States to be present at the International Monetary Conference. Secretary Evarrs says that this settles beyond doubt the question of holding the Conference. The acceptance of France, Russia, Greece, and Italy will possibly cause all the Great Powers of Europe to participate. Austro-Hungary is expected to accept, and, while the Cabinet in England is divided, Secretary Evarrs says tonight he would not be aurorised if Great Britain England is divided, secretary EVARTS says to-night he would not be surprised if Great Britain should finally accept. The place for holding the Congress has not been decided, but it is thought Parts will be selected.

The New York *Tribune* had a similar dis-

atch from Washington. Its dispatch said With the addition of Russia, Holland, Greece, and probably Austro-Hungary, the two Powers much (France and Italy) will constitute quite an suste and important body, whose deliberations ill doubtless lead to valuable and interesting ill doubtless lead to valuable and interesting sults in all international monetary questions, eddes giving to this country the benefit of the pinions and results of the policy of those nations. The New York *Herald* had the same infor-

nation on the same day, and enumerates as the Powers that have already consented to take part in the Conference France, Italy, Russia, Hungary, Holland, Switzerland, and Greece, and adds that "the Conference will be strong enough to command the attention of the world," and that, "if the Conference can agree on a proper ratio between silver and gold, founded on their prospective intrinsic value, there need be no difficulty in maintaining silver as part of the general money of the world." This is equivalent to saying that the monetary use of silver at a steady ratio can be maintained by the cooperation of the nations which have not monetized silver, and that the assent of Germany and England can be dispensed with, if they shall persist in refusing to equiesce in the double standard.

The Chicago Times seems to have been "left" in regard to this important news item, -a thing which constantly happens at the Washington end of its live, -and this accounts, perhaps, for the misstatements of fact which it makes.

The assertion of the Times that Greece i not a member of the Latin Union is equally untrue, and that it could not be because Greece is not a Latin nation is absurd. The "Latin" Union is simply a designation adopted because the preponderating element in the original combination was of Latin origin. It was formed in 1865 by France, Selgium, Italy, and Switzerland, but Greece was admitted soon after and has since been represented at the annual conferences, and n governed by the rules and regulations Union. The purpose of forming this

Union was precisely the same which sug Umted States Government. For some years previous to the formation of this Union there had been a great influx of gold into Europe from the Australian and United States which led to the use of gold as money in this country. The disurbance occasioned between the two metals by this circumstance taught the advisability of international union to maintain a fixe silver by Germany, occurring at a time when the silver yield of the American mines was exceptionally abundant, was a new element of disturbance which induced the States of the Latin Union to limit the coinage of silver. This Union needs new strength to resist the disturbance occasioned by the adherence of Germany and England to the exclusive gold standard, and such assistance is offered by the United States, just on the eve of our own resumption. Of course, this proffer will be received favorably by all the States of the Latin Union, and it is not unlikely-that, as a result, England and Germany will stand alone in the effort to establish and

The Times professes to regret the necessity of admitting that the "Conference is a failure in advance." If the Times is sincere in this profession (though its former position on the silver question makes this very doubtful), it will be glad to learn that its despondency is merely the result of its own ignorance; and that, so far from being a "failure in advance," the Conference suggested by the United States promises to lead up to an international monetary league infinitely stronger than the Latin Union ever was that this League will agree upon a bi-metallic money of a fixed relative value; and that even such Powers as England and Germany will discover eventually that they cannot ford, for reasons which we have heretofore indicated, to refuse their recognition double standard.

The European Congress meets to-day in Berlin. It will consist of all the Powers who were signatories of the treaties of 1856 and 1871. It will discuss the stipulations of the preliminary treaty of San Stefano, concluded between Russia and Turkey, and the acceptance of the invitation assumes the consent of these Powers to the free discussion of the whole of the treaty. Beyond this, however, nothing is binding. Not one of the Powers binds itself to accept the decision of the Congress. Should any of them refuse, it is not obligatory upon the others to go to war to enforce it. There is good reason to believe, however, that the decision will be such as both Russia and England can accept without any injury to their amour propre, and that BISMARCK has looked out this in the memorandum he has prepared after interviews with BEACONS. FIELD and GORTSCHAKOFF. If Russia gets Bessarabia, a foothold in Asia Minor, and a fair indemnity, there will be no prospect of difficulty. So far as Bulgaria is concerned, the general question of the emancipation of Christians from the Turkish yoke is already settled, and the adjustment of the boundaries is a matter of detail that need not involve any rupture in the relations of Russia and England. If Russia, however, is lissatisfied with the terms decided upon she ean insist upon refusing them, sword in hand, and if England is dissatisfied she also has the privilege of fighting, and none of the other Powers are bound to help either party. This is the sum and substance of the Con-

The Washington Republican recalls a forgot en transaction, showing that purchasing and elling the votes of States is no new thing for the leaders of the Democracy. In 1844 the vote sideration that BLAIR should not be the organ lowing, to be found on page 650 of the secon

It was in the month of August, 1844, that a let ing citizen of South Carolina, and a close friend Mr. Calmoun, one who had been at the Baltim Presidential Convention, but not in it, arrived Mr. Polk's residence in Tennessee, had an interest of the control of th Mr. Pola's residence in Tennessee, had an inteview with him, and made known the condition of which the vote of South Carolina for him might dependent. The condition was to discontinue M BLAIR as the organ of the Administration, if I should be elected. The Electoral vote of the State being in the hands of the General Assembly and not in the people, was disposable by the politicians, and had been habitually disposed by them, and even twice thrown away in the spac of a few years. Mr. Pola was certain of the voloif the State if he agreed to the required condition and he did so. Mr. BLAIR was agreed to be give up. That was concession to Mr. CALHOUN, whom Mr. BLAIR was obnoxions on account of himexorable opposition to nullification and in author. Mr. BLAIR was also obnoxious to Mr. Taler, because of his determined opposition to Mr. Taler. author. Mr. BLAIR was also obnoxious to Mr. TYLER, because of his determined opposition to both him and his Administration. The Globa newspaper was a spear in his side, and would continue to be so, and to get it out had been one of the anxieties and labors of his Presidential life. He had exhausted all the schemes to quiet or gain it without success. A printing job of \$20,000 had been at one time given to his office, with the evident design to soften him; to avoid that suspiction he struck the harder, and the job was taken away when partly executed. It now became the interest of Mr. Polk to assist Mr. TYLER, and it was done.

Commenting further on the above, the Re-

The State of South Carolina sold herself to Polivery chesp. The Den paid a great deal more to gethe same vote in the Nommating Convention While Portzn's Committee has its hand in, wh not inquire how much money The Dan paid for the vote of Texas in that Convention? His emissar.

Col. E. A. CALRINS, who was formerly edite of the Milwaukee Daily News, and who is on of the best-posted Democratic politicians Wisconsin, has been reporting the proceeding ture for a local paper. He declares that ther Legislature who was an outspoken friend of States Senator, and that the two strongest and liveliest candidates to-day are E. W. KEYES and the Hon. PHILETUS SAWYER. Mr. KEYES WE for many years Chairman of the Republica State Central Committee, and Mr. SAWYER was for ten years a Representative District. KEYES is a practical "Machinist" politics, and is deadly opposed to Genera Order Number One, by which he was retired from the Chairmanship, to look after the duties of the Madison Post-Office. Mr. SAWYER, ac ording to our Milwaukee correspondent, is in avor of the re-election of Senator Hows, b that cannot be accomplished he has no ob ection to becoming a candidate himself, if th epublicans in the next Legislature are anxious

The reappearance of Anderson and the original nal appearance of DARRALL before the POTTER Committee have only resulted in confirming Mrs. JENKS' reported opinion of the East Feliciana Supervisor and Philadelphia night editor, to the effect that "he is the biggest liar on earth." Anderson, upon his reappearance, admitted that he had been paid \$350 by a Democrat immediately after be made out his retur without filing his protest. Having received the out the protest. Now he says the protest wa false, and that he perjured himself when he made it. Upon this he is confronted with etter he had written to ex-Lieut.-Gov. An-TOINE, previous to the election, such successful bulldozing that the Repu didn't dare to register. ANDERSON

conspiracy among the Republican managers not to have a single Republican vote cast in the parish, but in this same letter he details his own work in securing the registration of the negroes, says he is making an effort to get up a parish ticket, and urges ANTOINE and PACKARD to come down in person to give the Republicans some courage. It would be difficult for Anderson to have condensed more lies in the brief time given him when he was recalled. Dan-RALL'S testimony fully bears out ANDERSON'S says that Anderson always told him that the on as well as SHERMAN; but the allege "copy" of the letter submitted to the Commit-ee has Sherman's name alone. For this and other reasons, including ANDERSON's false pre enses as to the power which he could exercise in Washington, DARRALL has come to the conclusion that SHERMAN never wrote ny such letter as Anderson says he wrote This DARRALL swears to be his honest convi ion, and it is the conclusion that impartial per ple came to some time ago. DARRALL ale there had been so much intimidation and vio-lence in East Feliciana that the Republicans did not dare to vote, and that he had mention names of many prominent Republicans of the parish who had been buildozed. Is there any limit to Anderson's capacity for lying? The significance of the election in Belgiu

will scarcely be misunderstood by careful stu-dents of European polities. The Liberal majority, though small, is sufficient to insure the downfall of the present Ministry, which repre-sents the Church party, and with it will go much of the repressive and reactionary legisla-tion for which it is responsible. The drift of affairs in Belgium during the past twenty-five years has been in this direction; but the preponderance of the Catholic strength at the inning of the conflict was so great that it has not been overcome until now. Perhaps still too soon to say that it has been finally overcome. The victory may not be permaner nother election may show a Catholic success. But whether this shall be true or not one thin party is gone, and its absolute supremacy destroyed. There is no evading or misunerstanding a result of this description he issue in Belgium has been sharply defined It has not been merely between the Ultramot tane and the Liberal parties, as in Italy, Swi

zerland, and Austria, but between the Catholics and anti-Catholics. The Catholics have been outvoted at last,-for the first time since election following the Franco-German War,and the vote means that the separation Church and State has been decreed by the peo ple of Belgium to take place sooner or late One other consequence is that the Catholic Church in Belgium has lost numerically. It has so strenuously insisted upon its claim to the temporality that it has driven into disobedience many of its former adherents. They elled not merely to vote against but to leave it; and have left it because the bli terness of party passion has destroyed whatever affection they once had for the Church.

STANLEY MATTHEWS has richly earned th title of the donkey of the Senate. As Congress djourns in a few days, the Senate Investis ion Committee is pressed for time to go into MATTHEWS' delectable relations with 'AMES," and it was proposed to hold Sunday sessions. When this was objected to on religious grounds, the Senator who urged it-pe haps Judge Davis, of Illinois-justified the seeming violation of the Sabbath by quoting the following Scriptural passage: "Which of you go straightway and pull him out on the Sabbath THEMS against this aspersion, it reminds us of another Scriptural conundrum equally applic able to the Ohio Senator's antagonist, ANDER soy: "Doth the wild ass bray when he hath

Profs. Young, BRACKETT, ALEXANDER, and Rockwood, and about half-a-dozen post-graduates of Princeton College, will go out to Denexpenses of the trip, including the transportation of much apparatus, have been generously ssumed by one or two friends of the institu tion. It has been proposed that the Junior Class of the Chicago University go out to the same vicinity, in company of a couple of the Proessors; but the number will probably be small as no one here has volunteered to assume the expense of the trip. Miss Maria Mitchell. of Vassar, is also expected at Denver with

We learn from the American Socialist's Chica go correspondence that Comrade Morgan has neld a good meeting at Hyde Park, Iil., and established a new section in the Rock Island shops. It also turns again and rends Mrs. Swisshelm for criticising Citizen A. R. Par-sons' views on "Economical Liberty," saying, gracefully and gently:

gracefully and gently:

It is so difficult to turn upon a woman, even remonstratingly, far less in a spirit of denunciation, that we hardly know how to deal with this empty wrangler: this, what the Scotch would call, "flyten aud bodie." She is evidently ignorant of the larger meaning of the word "economy." Simplicity is ceautiful in many things, we admit, but in the discussion of the complex, and in the criticism of the profound, it is at all times in the way.

STANLEY MATTHEWS is not only an ass in oit, but a braying donkey out of it. His inter views in the Cincinnati Commercial are as unfor-tunate as his letters to Anderson. In the last nterview he says: I admit that I was not long in discovering, after

I admit that I was not long in discovering, after I obtained possession of these papers, that Andreson was willing, if opportunity should arise, to make such mischief as he could, and my desire to obtain for him some public employment was prompted by a wish to take from him the tempta-The Democrats are making the most of this

asinine admission that he wanted to get An DERSON an appointment in order to induce him to keep his mouth shut! He had better be left in the pit-Sunday or no Sunday.

The Tom Scorr Texas Pacific Bond Subsidy pill has been postponed until the first Monday of next December, wherest the Louisville Cour. Jour. weeps and gnashes its teeth and says: poor hirelings of Huntington, from the South, who declare that the Texas Pacific bill will not benefit the South, are not so idiotic as to deny that it will infuse life into the industries of the North." If the Tom Scorr obstructionists will stand aside and cease playing dog in the manger, the Huntington Company will speedily push their road from Fort Yuma across Arizona and Lower New Mexico to El Paso on the Riv

It will be remembered that BEN BUTLER, who is reported to be anxious to have President HAYES impeached, was the leading prosecutor n the impeachment trial of ANDREW JOHNSON The success that attended his efforts on that ocasion is not calculated to inspire confidence in the public mind that the General would achieve greater results with the unseating of Mr HAYES as his objective point. If he under-takes it, the effort will be a second Fort Fisher flasco. There will be considerable smoke, a great noise, and a terrible smell, but nobody

The Utica Republican, Senator CONKLING private convenience, remarks:

It is often asserted that the President is carrying out the Cincinnati platform. He is doing nothing of the kind, and he knows it. So does every well-informed man. He has, as regards his conduct toward his party, violated nearly every principle of honor as well as of Republicanism. Those who talk to the contrary talk both falsehood and nonsense, whether they know it or not.

What office has Mr. CONKLING recently sought for a friend that he thus mourns because

ought for a friend that he thus mourns ! he found it not?

"Convention or no Convention," is the ques-tion in the Republican party in New York. The only State officer to be elected this fall is a Justice of the Court of Appeals, and the CONKLING organs with one accord declare that it would be a pity to go to the expense and trouble of call

iblican newspapers as the New York Times, and Evening Post, Harper's Weekly, the Utica Terald, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and tochester Democrat and Chronicle insict that a onvention shall be called so as to enable the palf-a-million Republican voters of the Empire their views upon the vital issues that have been raised since the assembling of the last Conven-tion. But Mr. CONKLING is too wise for that, over, and it is not at all certain that he could control one chosen just now, he is likely to pre-cent the holding of a Convention. How assidu-ously the man works to make the election of a Republican President in 1880 an impossibility

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York, has been having a long conference with Citizen JUSTUS SCHWAB, one of the heads of the New York Commune. He does not deny the story, though he is a little annoyed at the publicity that has been given to the affair, and that there was nothing political in his mission, that it is the duty of members of the State Gov. ernment to post themselves upon the wants and feelings of the humblest of their constituents, and so on. Our grandmother's ducks!

The Philadelphia North American began its existence in 1771 as the Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser, which in 1784 swallowed the American Daily Advertiser. Then came (1789) the Gazette of the United States, the Evening (dvertiser (1793), the United States Gazette (1804) the True American (1830), the Commercial Chron icle (1820), the Union (1820), the North American (1839), the Commercial Heraid (1840), and JAME E. ANDERSON (1878). It is a paper of an un

The Texas Pacific bill is one of the few measures efore the Forty-Afth Congress which opens a way of relief to unemployed labor and capital. No me denies this.—Louisville Cour.-Jour.

The sentence should be amended so as to read: "It is the chief one of several measures before Congress which opens a way to relieve the Treasury." Mortgaging the property of the people to furnish subsidies to a railroad-construction ring is a poor way to help either labor

Mr. D. P. STUBBS, the Iowan Greenback nated arch, began a speech at Mount Pleasant the other day in a somewhat remarkable mannerfor a National, the first and fundamental article of whose political creed is that all existing political organizations are naturally, inherently, hopelessly corrupt. He said that there was something good in all parties. He ought to know, for, like Gen. Banks, he has belonged to them all in the course of his checkered

Gen. DICK TAYLOR, one of GRANT's critics. has been building up an elaborate story on the strength of an alleged conversation with Hal-LECK which he had "in 1874 or 1875." Inasmuch as Gen. HALLBOK died in January, 1872, it is urged, and not without force, that there is something dead in Dick's doughnut, as the neeress said about the fish-ball. Whether the plous and sympathizing Con-

gressional Committee, by violating the Sabbath day, can pull the ass (S. M.) out of the pit, is equires them to try, but he is too deep in the mire to leave much hope of successful extracation. And if he is hoisted out, in what a plight he will be! The New Orleans Democrat, the organ of the Louisiana bulldozers, speaks of JEFF DAVIS as

the "honored Chief of the Confederacy Every time it takes his name it makes a salsam and bows its empty pate to the ground. The fallen Lucifer of the Slaveholders' Rebellion is the god the bulldozer organ worships.

The Star is a bright, sensible, able, spirited, apital paper. We like it. The worst thing about is that one who gets hold of it is obliged to read he whole of it. This touching tribute to JOHN KELLY's morning Tammany organ appears in the New York
Express. (P. S.—The Express is JOHN KELLY'S

The New York Herald's "Roman Prelate" has come to the surface again, though it has been shown that his letters are literal transla-tions from a French book published some months ago. Of such is the journalism of the

If a rope over a pulley could be fastened around STANLEY MATTHEWS, Judge DAVIS night have avoirdupois enough to pull him of the pit.

The New York Sun has a heading, " Not Much of a Revolution." The New York Sun is right. It isn't much of a revolution.

The Democrats are always dropping their bread and butter, and it always falls with the

Has the Senate Committee a derrick with which to hoist STANLEY MATTHEWS out of ANDERSON pit?

PERSONALS.

Queen Victoria rides in a \$30,000 railway-Henry M. Childs, of Buffalo, was the first

male boarder to register at the Park Avenue (late Women's) Hotel "Stump-tailed, vellow-haired pup," is what the Cynthiana (Ky.) News calls Senator Lanar, of Mississippi.

Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, is authority for the statement that not one member out of ten makes use of the Congressional Library. Henry Bergh is at present conducting a crusade against the practice of docking horses' sails. Next he will attempt to stop whipping horses

A chance for George Francis Train and that St. Paul doctor we once heard so much about: Martin Moran, of Covington, Ky., challenges any one to compete with him in fasting.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Comany of Boston has had the same drummer, M Dan Simpson, for sixty-eight years, and the same fifer, Maj. Stanley, for fifty-seven. Lawrence Barrett will not appear on the stage with a woman dressed in tights. Recently at San Francisco they had to alter a cast of "Ham-let" where an actress had been cast for *Osric*.

Edward Eddy's son, Clinton Eddy, has seen arrested at New York, as lessee of the Gayety Pheatre, a disreputable den where the "Female Bathers" and such acts were on the programme. The Rev. McClintie R. Barnitz, collector

for the past ten years of the American Bible Union, has been dismissed by a publication warning peo-ple that he is no longer entitled to receive contri-Lord Carnarvon, Earl Hardwick, the Marquis of Normanby, and the Earl of Rosslyn, are all mentioned as possible successors of the Earl of Dufferin in the Governor-Generalship of the Do-

A Miss Maxwell Graham has just died in England, leaving £20,000 for the relief and educa-tion of the deserving poor Protestant children named Maxwell or Hutchinson. Probably she

once had a lover named Hutchinson Joe Cobnrn is in the Auburn, N. Y., Penitentiary, where he is engaged in bricklaying. He is considerably reduced in flesh, and it is evident that prison life does not agree with him, but the reports that he was dying are declared to have been

Commodore Maury's daughter has issued an address to the women of Virginia, arging them
"to make a determined effort to redeem the financial honor of the State," by organizing into local
societies, and by making and soliciting contriba-

ions for the payment of the public debt Charming personal from a Parisian paper:
"Mile. Isabelle de Peyronnet, niece of the well-known Minister of Charles X., is about to marry M. Brown, Peer of England. The Browns are among the richest of English families, and the word Brown is often used as an express

RIOT.

The Strikers Throw into Direst Con tion.

A Great Mob Fall Upo pletely Sack a Store.

Tardy Appearance and 1 ciency of the Mi

Bloody Wor One of the Malcontents 5 Many Wound

Troops Hurrying to Canadian Ne THE GREAT RIOT A

QUEBEC, June 12.—The s assuming alarming proportion and authorities, who are ne wanted, are loudly blamed for cowardice in not taking mo to prevent further trouble. being authorized to use arms by about 2,000 people, some to almost, all the work go men were employed have be the other side of the river, are now engaged on them. ractor for the Provincial ages for every day on which idle, through the city not aff protection from strikers to e

MONTREAL, June 12 .- A s this afternoon states: "The have lost all their interest. called out by the Mayor vent the mob wrecking Peter act not having been read retire, however, being pelted stones, and unable to use th rotected other parts of taking advantage, smashed in and stole ail his flour of several thousand dollar and military failing to scat again stoned them, the May ons delay of nearly two b having been again assaul

SEEMED ONLY TO EXC "As the crowd again came sery again fired ball, but did heir aim at the rioters. the crowd, was shot dead at corpse is on the foot Battery, extreme eye-balls projecting smashed. His name ascertained. Many of the the crowd of spectators is mob will probably come the military stand opposi awaiting them. It is feared has not yet been shed. The at 2:30, and the whole seric affair came on within the las rumor that the Eighth Roys

be put under arms. LATER.-The cavalry Mountain Hill from Paul at the military are masters of the LATER—3:30 p. m.—B B Parliament House to pr

having threatened THE EXCITEMENT and many people are report in Paul street. The name of killed cannot be ascertain that the mob were dete armory and arm themsely A special dispatch from the Mayor of Quebec has Mayor of Montreal asking I The Mayor of Montreal 1 patch from Quebec asking ance to quell the riots, t Rifles, the Victoria Rifles, as

left by to-night's train f QUEBEC, June 12.—The aged 22, and lately from viewed his remains in the ing. Many wounded were and it is impossible to obta-having scattered, after the were ordered to the Parl of the ringleaders of the rested. The crowd took from Renaud's store, st starving, and must eat or

are on the way from Mo

COURT Sr. John, N. B., June says: "The defeat of R regatta gives some reason Courtney to say that the nothing at the oar in publi words of praise that have Last year, in what w brilliant of Courtney's vic a trifle behind Courtney, test was said to be by lon jant on record. Now, as Johnson, whose time was fair to presume one of ourse upon which Co time was a great deal sho posed to be; or that Ricoarsman since last year oarsman since last year only a second-rate sculler, must have gone to the S lieving that he could will he was able for the fir lieved that he was in a last. If this be the c that Courtney, who was Riley, never rowed three is said to have. As litt Salem, Mass. (who was Aleck Brayley, of St. John and as Johnson has no aimost beat Courtney, all the puffing that Ame giving him! St. John regard him as a big duffiscuch if he ever meets Ha

Montreal, June 12.-Mr. C. J. Brydges has b Railway, and that he ha of late there have be on the police, and it is them revolvers for night Two persons lately a Peace for this district a

ST. MARY'S, Ont., Ju has been arrested chan boison to Robert Guest causing his death, last tion of Mayor of this highest esteem. Who tion becan, however, b party; and this caused ion, he was badly be taken this to heart a

table, and trustworthy Re-se the New York Zimes, Harper's Weekly, the Utica Commercial Advertiser, and and Chronicle insist that a ng of the last Conven a Convention. How assidu-

ng conference with Citizen He does not deny the story le annoved at the publicity to the affair, and declares thing political in his mission of members of the State Gov lves upon the wants and other's ducks!

North American began its s the Pennsylvania Packet and which in 1784 swallowed the Advertiser. Then came (1789) United States, the Evening United States Gazette (1804) (1820), the North American at Herald (1840), and JAM Be

e bill is one of the few measures Afth Congress which opens a way ployed labor and capital. No Louselle Cour. Jour. should be amended so as to let one of several measures which opens a way to relieve th rigaging the property of the poor way to help either labor

ins, the Iowan Greenback patrithat remarkable manner he first and fundamental article s are naturally, inherently, and apt. He said that there was in all parties. He ought to len. Banks, he has belonged to course of his cheekered political

FLOR, one of GRANT'S critics I not without force, that there is ad in Dick's doughaut, as the said about the fish-ball.

tee, by violating the Sabbath the ass (S. M.) out of the pit, is table. Christian duty perhaps to try, but he is too deep in the nuch hope of successful extraca-he is noisted out, in what a plight

leans Democrat, the organ of the dozers, speaks of JEFF DAVIS as I Chief of the Confederacy." empty pate to the ground. The of the Slaveholders' Rebellion is zer organ worshins.

a bright, sensible, able, spirited, We like it. The worst thing about the gets hold of it is obliged to read or tribute to John Kelly's morn-organ appears in the New York 8.—The Express is John Kelly's many organ.)

York Herald's "Roman Prelate" the surface again, though it has that his letters are literal transla-a French book published some Of such is the journalism of the

over a pulley could be fastened NLEY MATTHEWS, Judge DAVIS foirdupois enough to pull him out

ork Sun has a heading, "Not Much

ocrats are always dropping their atter, and it always falls with the

senate Committee a derrick with STANLEY MATTHEWS out of the

PERSONALS.

ctoria rides in a \$30,000 railway-Childs, of Buffalo, was the first

ailed, yellow-haired pup," is hiana (Ky.) News calls Senator La-stppl.

ord, the Librarian of Congress, is the statement that not one member kes use of the Congressional Library.

rgh is at present conducting a st the practice of docking horses' will attempt to stop whipping horses.

for George Francis Train and lector we once heard so much about: of Corington, Ky., challenges any e with him in fasting. nt and Honorable Artillery Comn has had the same drummer, Maj. for sixty-eight years, and the same mley, for fifty-seven.

Barrett will not appear on the oman dressed in tights. Recently at they had to alter a cast of ''Ham-actress had been cast for Osric.

Eddy's son, Clinton Eddy, has at New York, as lessee of the Gayety reputable don where the "Female reputable den where the "Fen such acts were on the programme McClintie R. Barnitz, collector nyears of the American Bible Union, issed by a publication warning peo-no longer entitled to receive contri-

arvon, Earl Hardwick, the Mar-laby, and the Earl of Rosslyn, are as possible successors of the Earl of a Governor-Generalship of the Do-

axwell Graham has just died in ing £20,000 for the relief and educa-deserving poor Protestant children ell or Hutchinson. Probably she er named Hutchinson.

n is in the Auburn, N. Y., Penite he is engaged in bricklaying. He reduced in flesh, and it is evident a does not agree with him, but the was dying are declared to have been

the Moury's daughter has issued the women of Virginia, arging them etermined effort to redeem the finanche State," by organizing into local by making and soliciting contributy making and soliciting contributy making and soliciting contributy.

personal from a Parisian paper: le de Peyronnet, niece of the well-er of Charles X., is about to marry ever of England. The Browns are chest of English families, and the is often used as an expression for

RIOT. The Strikers Throw All Quebec into Direst Consternation.

A Great Mob Fall Upon and Completely Sack a Flour Store.

Tardy Appearance and Prompt Ineffimency of the Military---Bloody Work.

One of the Malcontents Shot Dead and Many Wounded.

Troops Hurrying to Quebec Other Canadian News.

THE GREAT RIOT AT QUEBEC. QUEBEC, June 12.—The strikers' riots are assuming alarming proportions, and the Mayor and authorities, who are never found when wanted, are loudly blamed for their evident ice in not taking more active measures to prevent further trouble. This morning B Battery were called out to Stroch's, but, not retire into Jacques Cartier Hall, being stoned by about 2,000 people, some of the officers being led. The strikers have not yet returned to work, but have succeeded in putting a stop almost, all the work going on in the were employed have been moved across to the other side of the river, where Levis' men are now engaged on them. Mr. Cimon, con-tractor for the Provincial buildings, announces

tion of suing the city for heavy dam ges for every day on which his men remain ages for every day idle, through the city not affording them proper protection from strikers to enable them to go to MORE PARTICULARS. MONTREAL, June 12 .- A special from Quebec this afternoon states: "The city is virtually in the hands of a mob, and politics for the day have lost all their interest. The military were called out by the Mayor this morning to pre-vent the mob wrecking Peters' mill. The Riot act not having been read they were forced to etire, however, being pelted with showers of mained in Jacques Cartier Hall while the police

ected other parts of the city. The mob, taking advantage, smashed into Renaud's store military failing to scatter the mob, who again stoned them, the Mayor, after a danger again stoned them, the brayor, and after several ous delay of nearly two hours, and after several persuasions, read the Riot act. The military having been again assaulted, B Battery were ordered to fire first blank cartridges, which, SEEMED ONLY TO EXCITE THE CROWD.

"As the crowd again came on, yelling, the bat sery again fired ball, but did not specially direct Ir aim at the rioters. One man, a leader of Battery, extremely ghastly, the alls projecting and the skull hed. His name has not been the crowd of spectators is tremendous. The mob will probably come back reinforced, and military stand opposite Renaud's stores swaiting them. It is feared that the last blood not yet been shed. The shooting occurred at 2:30, and the whole serious portion of the affair came on within the last hour. There is a rumor that the Eighth Royal Rifles are also to

"LATER.-The cavalry has just ascended Mountain Hill from Paul street. It is believed the military are masters of the situation now. "LATER-3:30 p. m .- B Battery is now at the ent House to protect it, the rioters having threatened to make an attack upon it

THE EXCITEMENT IS INTENSE, and many people are reported ill from frights Paul street. The name of the French striker killed cannot be ascertained. The Eighth Royal Rides are under arms, it having been stated that the mob were determined to sack the armory and arm themselves. It is feared that the present quiet is only temporary."

A special dispatch from Quebec states that

Mayor of Quebec has telegraphed to the Mayor of Montreal asking for assistance. The Mayor of Montreal having received a dispatch from Quebec asking for military assistance to quell the riots, the Prince of Wales Rifles, the Victoria Rifles, and the Sixth Fusiliers left by to-night's train for Quebec. Immense

QUEBEC, June 12.-The name of the person In the riot to-day is Edouard Beaudoire, aged 22, and lately from France. Thousands riewed his remains in the dead-house this evening. Many wounded were taken to their homes, and it is impossible to obtain names. The mob having scattered after the firing, the troops were ordered to the Parliament Building. Two of the ringleaders of the rioters have been arrested. The crowd took 400 barrels of flour from Renaud's store, stating that they were

starving, and must eat or die. Three regiments are on the way from Montreal.

Sr. John, N. B., June 12.—The St. John News says: "The defeat of Riley at the Silver-Lake tta gives some reasons for the enemies of rtney to say that the latter, so far, has done ng at the oar in public to warrant all the words of praise that have been heaped upon him. Last year, in what was considered the most brilliant of Courtney's victories, Riley was only a trifle behind Courtney. The time in that contest was said to be by long odds the most brilliant on record. Now, as Riley was beaten by Johnson, whose time was only fairly good, it is fair to presume one of three things: that the course upon which Courtney made such good time was a great deal short of what it was supposed to be; or that Riley has fallen away as an Carsman since last year; or that Courtney is carsman since last year; or that Courtney is only a second-rate sculler. Considering that Riley must have gone to the Silver-Lake regatta believing that he could win, and that he rowed all he was able for the first place, it will be believed that he was in as good fix this year as last. If this be the case, no one will doubt that Courtney, who was only able to defeat Riley, never rowed three miles in the time he is suid to have. As little Johnny Landers, of Salem, Mass. (who was beaten so handy by Aleck Brayley, of St. John), defeated Johnson, and as Johnson has now worsted Riley, who almost beat Courtney, does Courtney deserve all the puffing that American papers have been giving him! St. John betting men, as a rule, regard him as a big duffer, who will be proved such if he ever meets Haulan, Rosa, or Morris."

MONTREAL, June 12 .- It is understood that Mr. C. J. Brydges has been offered a high appointment in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, and that he has the matter under con-

Of late there have been a great many assaults on the police, and it is now proposed to give them revolvers for night-duty. Two persons lately appointed Justices of the Peace for this district are unable to write.

· A SAD FALL. ST. Marr's, Ont., June 12.-Dr. Ford, who has been arrested charged with administering poison to Robert Guest in a glass of liquor, causing his death, last year occupied the posi-tion of Mayor of this place, and was held in the highest esteem. When the temperance-agita-tion becan, however, he sided with the liquor party; and this caused such a revuision in the feeling concerning him that, at the last election, he was badly beaten. He seems to have taken this to heart a good deal, and has since

been drinking hard,—occasionally, as he told a lady friend, taking a poisonous drug to counteract the effect on his nervous system. It is alleged that he made special efforts to induce young men to violate their temperance-pledges. One of these was Guest, who was the Secretary of a newly-formed temperance society. Robert, Guest was a son of the late Robert Guest, for many years a merchant of this place, and a member of the Canadian Parliament. Guest, Jr., was a fine, healthy young man, with a robust constitution, and a body remarkably well developed. The inquest has been adjourned for fourteen days, or until Prof. Croft has analyzed the contents of the stomach.

A MYSTERY OF TWENTY-ONE

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toronto, June 12.—An inquest is going on at Smith's Corners, about four miles from this city, on some recently-exhumed remains of a man supposed to have been murdered twentyone years ago. John Walton, a farm-iaborer, who has long been a resident in the district, estified that the remains were those of one Bill Linen, who was murdered, he believed, by Bill Linen, who was murdered, he believed, by one Heron. He said that one night he looked into the window of the house of Heron, and saw him standing over Linen, who was prostrate on the floor, and draw a razor across his throat. Witness never mentioned what he had seen until five years ago, when he told a farmer named Sam Hunter that, if he dug five feet down beneath a certain tree on his land, he would find the remains of the murdered man. Hunter took no notice at the time, but, a few days ago, in digging for drainage purposes, he turned up the skeleton at the spot mentioned by Walton. Heron was killed by an accident on the Northern Railway, seven years ago. The affair is creating great excitement among residents of Smith's Corners and that district.

LONDON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., June 12.—The order for the reduction of work on the Great Western Railway has caused the stoppage of the car-works here for one day in the week. Further reductions are expected. George Wrigley, a teacher at Peterville, has

been dismissed for using the cat-o'-nine tails to his pupils. He fastened his victims to the floor during the castigation. his pupils. He fastened his victims to the floor during the castigation.

Francis Benson, a former well-known market-butcher of this city, has been held by a Coroner's Jury at Detroit for the murder of his wife. The evidence disclosed shocking brutality. A son of Benson's, lying sick in bed, who tried to save his mother from the wretch's savagery, suffered a relapse, and died from the effects of his exertious. Benson was called "Lord" Benson on account of his fine physique, pompous speeches, and domineering manner. While here, he got into difficulties daily.

THE QUEBEC MINISTRY. QUEBEC, June 12.—As indicated in the dispatch last night, the Joly Government will not resign unless defeated in their measures, the Premier considering the question on which the adverse vote was given a theoretical one. Mr. Laronger, Conservative, moved the following Laronger, Conservative, moved the following resolution: "That this House is of opinion that the principle of responsible government requires that the Cabinet charged with the administration of public affairs be supported by a majority of the House." A vote was taken this afternoon, with the following result: For the motion, 28; gagainst, 32. The Speaker gave his vote against the motion and in support of the Government.

ITEMS FROM OTTAWA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 12.—A number of Canada Pacific Railway engineers will leave this week for the Northwest, to continue the location of the road in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods.

Lord Dufferin intends setting apart a suite of rooms at his country-seat in Ireland, to be known as the Canadian apartments, and which will be occupied by his son, Lord Clandeborge.

Trese rooms will be decorated with addresses and other triputes of respect read his Execution. and other tributes of respect paid his Excellency during his stay in Canada.

HAD HIM DOWN RIGHT. TORONTO, June 12.—In the libel suit of J. V. Roy, the converted Brahmin priest, against J. Ross Robertson, editor of the Telegram, who characterized Roy as an unmitigated the jury gave a verdict for Robertson

CRIME.

"SHARPERS." Ann Arbor, Mich., June 12.—Thomas Crowell and Ransom Sallsbury, two confiden nen, were bound over to the Circuit Court this afternoon, on the double charge of issuing this afternoon, on the double change of lessang forged checks and obtaining money under false pretenses. Bail for each was fixed at \$1,000, and, in default thereof, they were lodged in jail. They recently swindled an old man on a Michigan Central Railroad train out of a coniderable sum of money.

EFFORT TO ESCAPE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 12.—Thirteen prisoners onfined in the County Jail attacked the jailer to-day, tied and gagged him, and were just in the act of making their escape when Sheriff Gregory appeared, and, after a fearful struggle, in which several of the prisoners were badly damage i, succeeded in locking them up.

A YOUNG MURDERER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 12.—Two youths Perry Craven, aged 16 years, and Edward Glasner, aged 19, this evening had a quarrel, when Craven shot Glasner, inflicting a dangerous wound in the stomach. He then fled, and has

UNDER ARREST.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—At Greenfield, Ind.,
the Coroner's jury to-night returned a verdict that Mrs. Mary J. Wilson and Annetta Cass came to their death by strangulation on the night of June 7, at the hands of Stephen L. Bates. Bates was arrested and is now in jail.

SCALPER SENTENCED. BALTIMORE, Md., June 12.-Wallace C. White, calper, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been senenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a ine of \$500.

HANGED.
CINCINNATI, O., June 12.—John Parker, colored, was hanged to-day for the murder of George Franklin, in a quarrel at Somerset, Ky.,

THE HOSTILE INDIANS. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 12.—Dispatches received at the Military Headquarters here confirm the press reports concerning Indian depre-dations in Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. The uprising is considered almost universal amongst the Bannocks, and it is believed all the military the Bannocks, and it is believed all the minitary of the Division of the Pacific will be required to subdue the savages. Companies K and H, Fourth Artiliery, Capt. Eagan commanding, left for Winnemucca to-day by rail. Three companies of the Eighth Intantry are en route from Arizona. One company of infantry is moving from Fort Bidwell to Camp McDermit. All the troops at Fort Harney are in motion.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A Winnemuce Nev., dispatch says the citizens held a meeting to-night and subscribed money to arm and equia mounted volunteer company to go out on the Northwestern stage road, to scout and check hostile indians, who are reported numerous in the vicinity of Camp McDermit. The up-stage from Summit was captured by the Indians yesterday, and McClutchen, the driver, killed. The only passenger, a man named Hamilton, escaped on one of the leaders. The rest of the horses were taken and the stage gutted. The escaped passenger gave the alarm along the road, and the settlers are all crowding into Camp McDermit. The road is all stripped from here to Owyhee. The stage contained several boxes of arms and ammunition for parties in Idaho.

San Francisco, Cal., June 12.—A Silver City (Idaho) dispatch says: The Indians at Jupiter Mountain will be able to-morrow to effect a junction with those who have left Malheur Reservation, and, in connection with the disaffected Piutes and Shoshones, will number about 600 effective men.

A daughter of old Winnemucca, the Chief of the Piutes, was arrested in Jordan Valley while attempting to sinuggle ammunition to the hostiles.

Some of the Bannocks have returned to Fort Hall.

The farmers have deserted their homes for a hundred miles around Winnemucca.

The dispatch says Fort McDermit is garrisoned by a few infantrymen who might be overpowered should the Indians attack it in force. Refuge settiers have gathered there for protection. ounted volunteer company to go out on the

BRYANT.

The Greatest of America's Poets at Las "Lies Down with Kings."

Soul at Dawn Yesterday. Universal Tokens of Grief in New

York and Brooklyn.

Passage of His Doubly-Immortal

Recital of the Striking Features of Solemn Bard's Biography.

His Astonishing Precocity--His Travels--His Translations.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, June 12.—William Cullen Bryant died in his city home, No. 24 West Sixteenth street, this morning, after an illness of just two weeks. Although the fact that he had followed by grave symptoms, had been an-nounced, and the varying phases of his tliness were recounted from day to day, yet the news of his death was enough of a surprise to shock the community. Mr. Bryant's illness dated from the 20th of May. On that day the bust of Mazzini, the Italian patriot, was unveiled in Central Park. Mr. Bryant had promised to deuncheon, he was driven to Central Park. The protected him with an umbrella until he reached EXPOSING HIMSELP TO THE PULL GLARE.

and heat. He was evidently much fatigued when he ceased speaking, but disdained feeling exhausted, and accepted an invitation to take rest and refreshment at the house of Gen. Wilson. Gen. Wilson's arm was held by Mr. Bryant as they went up the steps of the former's house. At the top step Gen. Wilson and his little daughter passed through the half-opened outer door. Mr. Bryant was left outside, leaning against the outer doorost. A second later a sound attracted Gen Wilson's attention, and, turning, he saw Mr. ibule-step. Mr. Bryant, insensible, was convey ed into the parlor. At last he recovered suffi ently to drink a glass of feed sherry, declined all offers of assistance, and

SEEMED DETERMINE TO GO HOME. When it was proposed to call a carriage, he expressed a preference for the street-cars. On the way home he conversed all the time, using connected sentences, but his attention wan lered occasionally. When he drew up to his home, in Sixteenth street, he looked anxously at the house and asked, "Whose house is this?" "What street is thus?" The place appeared unfamiliar, and he seemed averse to entering, until an explanation had been given. Dr. Grav. Mr. Bryant's physician, was sent for. Mr. Bryant recognized Mis Fairchild, and consented to calling the phy-

BECAME PARTLY UNCONSCIOUS. He was attended. by Drs. Gray and Payne, net ther of whom, from the outset, have entertained a hope of his recovery. From the comatose state into which he fell he rallied occasionally reviving sufficiently to engage in slight conver sation, although he never sufficiently recovered to give positive signs of recognizing his friends He only spoke to give instructions about wha he would like to eat or drink, or to direct how his room should be ventilated. Until Sunday he was able to leave his bed, and had occasionally walked up and down the room. Now and then he would ask for more air, as if he were oppressed. The hope was entertained intil Sunday that he might regain his health. On Sunday, however, a sudden and unfavorable change took place. His right side became paralyzed. His failure became rapid, coma set in, he spoke with difficulty, and gave no signs of recognition or intelligence. Growing weaker as Monday and Tuesday passed, his vitality ebbed away until this morning. His daughter, nicee, and other members of his familiary to his literary labor, finding some measure of solace in the constant, occupation of his thoughts. "The Iliad" was finished in December, 1869, and "The Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in December, 1869, and the literary labor, finding some measure of solace in the constant, occupation of his thoughts. "The Iliad" was finished in December, 1869, and "The Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in December, 1869, and in the outside of his thoughts. "The Iliad" was finished in December, 1869, and in the outside of his thoughts. The Iliad "was finished in December, 1869, and in the outside of his thoughts. The Iliad "was finished in December, 1869, and in the outside of his thoughts." The Iliad "was finished in December, 1869, and in the outside of his thoughts." The Iliad "was finished in December, 1869, and in the outside of his thoughts. The Iliad "was finished in December, 1869, and in the outside of his thoughts." The Iliad "was finished in December, 1869, and in the outside of his thoughts." The Iliad "was finished in December, 1869, and in the outside of his thoughts." The Iliad "was finished in December, 1869, and "The Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in December, 1869, and "The Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in December, 1869, and "the Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in December, 1869, and "the Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in December, 1869, and "the Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in December, 1869, and "the Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in December, 1869, and "the Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in December, 1869, and "the Odyssey" was immediately begun. This was finished in De remained by his bed-side with his friend, Mr. Graham, and one or two others, sadly awaiting the moment when he should pass away. Toward morning he slept.

FROM THIS SLEEP HE DID NOT AWAKE. Without a change of countenance, without struggle, or sign of pain, at 5:35 o'clock he The fact of his death became known first by the annoucement made at the door. where a knot of crape was hung upon the hall knob. The news soon spread, and flags were lisplayed at half-mast from newspaper offices, hotels, public buildings, and many business houses. The main entrance to the Evening Post building was draped with black, and heavy folds of mourning cloth were hung about the exterior walls of the counting-room. The private office set apart for Mr. Bryant's use, and which remains in exactly the same condition in which he left it two weeks ago, was closed, and black cloth was nung in heavy folds above the doors. It was decided during the afternoon that

THE PUNERAL SERVICES should take place in All Souls' Church, corner of Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. The family have particularly requested that no flowers shall be ent, and they will issue no further invitation to friends to be present than the general one conveyed by this announcement. Rev. Dr. Bellows will read the burian service and make a short address, after which the body will be taken to Roslyn where it will be privately buried by the side of

Mrs. Bryant, who died in July, 1863. THE SURVIVING MEMBERS of Mr. Bryant's immediate family are two brothers, Arthur and John Howard Bryant, both living in the West, and two daughters, the elder of whom is the wife of Mr. Parke Godwin. John Howard Bryant enrolled his name among the list of American poets by some very good work in his younger days. He is now a

citizen of Princeton, Ill. The biographies of Mr. Bryant are generally meagre and unsatisfactory. The following from the pan of Dr. Roy Palmer, published in the International Review for January, 1874, is unusually full. Dr. Palmer was a personal friend of Mr. Bryant's, and writes with appreciation and knowledge of the subject:
Mr. Bryant was born in Cummington, Mass.,

in 1794. His father was a practicing physician, and early recognized and skillfully developed the peculiar genius of his son. When on one occasion William read to his father an elegy that he had written on some distinguished person who had died, his father's comment was, There are just four lines of poetry in the piece, and all the rest are tinsel." The poet had been reading Darwin, and had unconsciously caught something of his florid style. Quite probably the father's criticism may have belped to form that severity of taste which. made mere verbiage impossible to him in after years. The boy's surroundings on a rough country farm were well fitted to give him both physical and intellectual vigor; and though his first efforts at poetical composition excited sur-prise by the maturity which they exhibited, they were yet natural and chaste in their style and spirit. At 10 years of age he wrote and declaimed in school a piece in verse. At 13 he wrote a political satire—"The Embargo"—so reflecting the spirit of the time that it went to a second edition. At 14 he commenced the study of Latin under his maternal uncle at Brookfield, Mass. At 15 he began Greek with the Rev. Moses Hallock, of Plainfield, Mass., and at the end of two months had read the Greek Testament entirely through, For his board at Mr. Hallock's in those halevon days he paid but \$1 a week. After leaving there he studied by himself a while, and then entered Williams College, a Sophomore, at the age of 16, in 1810. He remained but two terms. For some reason he determined, with others of his class, to complete his course at Yale; but this involved additional expense, and at this point his father was unable to assist spirit. At 10 years of age he wrote and deTHE RAILROADS.

Vanderbilt Striding the Railroad

His Belief that He Can Ruin All the Trunk Lines.

Collapse of the East-Bound Freight Agreement.

Important Foreclosure Suit Against the Wabash Road.

Miscellaneous Items of More or Less

the sombre character of the latter not repelling him, but apparently harmonizing, to a certain extent, with the serious thoughtfulness of his own temperament. It was not until some time after "Thanatopsis" was written that the manuscript came into the hands of his father. It was at length, in 1817, taken by him to the editors of the North American Review, published in that journal, and at once recognized as indicating the advent of a poet of rare promise. The lines "To a Waterfowl" were written in 1815, when the author was in his 21st year, and the poem was delivered in Commencement week at Cambridge before the Harvard Alpha of the Pni Beta Kappa Society. It was at this time that, on the earnest advice of R. H. Dana, Prof. Edward D. Channing, of Harvard College, and Judge Willard Phillips, Mr. Bryant was persuaded to publish a small volume containing "The Ages" and other poems. This established his reputation. It was during this year also that Mr. Bryant was married to Miss Fahmie Fairchild, of Great Barrington. It is a remarkable fact that none of his love poems, if he wrote any, have been preserved. There is a single piece that may well be innarined to have been addressed to the object of his affections, especially as the stanzas ascribe to "the fairest of the rural maids" a love of Nature so intense and tastes so congenial with his own. The last stanza, it will be remembered, is as follows:

The forest depths, by foot unpressed, Are not more sinless than tay breast; The holy peace, that fills the air Of those calm solitudes, is there.

Mr. Bryant's domestic life appears to have been eminently happy. For forty-six years he rejoiced in the wife of his youth. On the 27th of July, 1886, she passed away in peace. Although, perhaps, with the single exception of the piece above quoted, we have nothing relating to their early love, the virtues of the wife, and the depth and beauty of their mutual affection are tenderly and exquisitly set forth in a poem entitled "The Future Wife," addressed to her in 1847, twenty-si Interest. VANDERBILT BREAKS THE POOL. NEW YORK, June 12.—The Times says the Convention of the General Managers of West-ern railroads, which began in the Windsor Tueslay morning, broke up in disgust yesterday, and its members left for their homes disap-pointed and not a little indignant, pre-pared to cut and break the rates which had revailed, as much and whenever they shall ereafter see fit. A good deal was expected rom this convention. Three months ago the Western managers agreed to a pooling of tonnage, and, under the pooling arrangement, a rate of freight was established which it was believed could be maintained The pooling of tonnage was supposed to have been honestly and satisfactorily carried out by Commissioner Guilford. The meeting called for this city was convened on the very day the pooling arrangement made in March expired. The attendance on the Convention was large, and the body of delegates was considered one of the best of representative ratiroad men ever gathered together. Reports were eard of the working of the poo!, and opinions

with that standards of burpose which and received as a compensation the sum of \$200.

Green River," "Walk at Sunset," and "The West Wind," were published in Richard H. Dana's "Idle Man." He did not, however, suffer his literary pursuits to interfere materially with his professional duties. He steadily rose in his practice as a lawyer in the courts of the country, and promised to attain a high position. But in 1835 he was induced to remove to the City of New York, where he edited the New York Review for one year, and became connected with the Evening Post, a position in which he still remained, the patriarch of the editorial staff at the time of his death. The occasion of his Soth birthday, which was celebrated in 1874, and the semi-centennial of his connection with the Post, two years later, were notable events in ris long and illustrious life. During all this time Mr. Bryant had been in the living world. time Mr. Bryant had been in the living world. He repeatedly visited Europe, even extending his travels to Syria and Egypt, remaining for considerable periods of time at the more important points, and studying men, manners, and the language and literature of the different countries. In his own country, too, he traveled widely and observed with a careful eye. His letters, describ. own country, too, he traveled widely and observed with a careful eye. His letters, describing his observations both at home and abroad, were printed from time to time in the Evening Post. A volume of orations and addresses turnishes excellent specimens of his style as a prose writer. It contains commemorative discourses, delivered by special request, on his distinguished friends. In 1895, in his 71st year, Mr. Bryant set himself the formidable task of adding another to the English translations of the "Hiad." The work occupied what time he could command for the next four years. In 1866 he took it with him to Europe, and wrought on it while abroad. During this year he was overshadowed by the great sorrow of his life. Mrs. Bryant was taken from his side. But under the weight of grief he applied himself more closely, rather than with diminished resolution, to his literary labor, finding some measure of solace in the constant, occupation of his theoretic. journed without reaching any conclusion, and leaving every road free to do as it pleased." Others who attended the meeting were convinced the Convention was never intended to be a success. These men held forth a theory which fits into all reports about Mr. Vanderblit's recent negotiations, and his not yet published determination to control as much freight business as he can without regard to pools. The Michigan Southern was one of the most grasping of the representatives of the roads leading out of Chicago. This road is under the control of the New York Central, and its Manager has recently consulted the President of that great corporation, probably with regard to this very matter. Mr Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, which s about to pass into the hands of the New York is about to pass into the hands of the New York Central, was also attainable. Obstinacy was all that was required. Enough of it having been exhausted, the pool breaks up, and the men who have the greatest number of roads and the largest amount of capital at their command—will get the most business. With the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and the Atlantic Great Western to feed the Central, the pool can, it is said, be defied until all the other roads are driven into the hands of Receivers.

ELOPEMENT.

A Stern Parent that Weakened After He Had Brulsed Hls Son-in-Law. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

engaged actively on no considerable work, though he has overlooked the proof-sheets of a

'History of the United States," and assisted at

many public meetings of a political or literary

his long and illustrious life. During all this time Mr. Bryant had been in the living world.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 12.-There was a scene in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot this afternoon that created something more than a ripple of excitement. In one of the parlor chairs a young couple occupied adjoining seats from Washington, and, judging from the manner in which they lavished manner peculiar attention upon each other, the passengers and astute conductor soon decided that they were newly married and were on their wedding-trip. The gentleman, a fine-looking young fellow, sat with his back to the forward door of the car, whilst the train stood in the depot, and pointed out to his fair companion the excellent architecture of the building, and made running comments upon things in general. Just as he was most busily engaged, a sternly uttered "Aha, aha, I've found you at last!" caused the young lady to scream out, "Jimmie, there's papa!" "Jimmie" sprang up, but the old gentleman, with a face red with anger, who stood in the aisle behind, raised his heavy cane and, shouting, "O, you wretched villain!" let the heavy, goldheaded piece of ebony fall fairly on the young man's head, stretching him on the floor. The young lady screamed, "You have killed him!" and caught the head of the prostrate man to her bosom. Eye-witnesses differ in statements of what then occurred, but all agree that, when when the father of the young lady and the when the lather of the young lady and the young lady herself appeared at the door of the car leading the wounded man out, the young lady's bridal bonnet and gay traveling-dress were stained with blood, and she was upbraiding the stern parent, who only responded, "Well, well, dear, I am very, very sorry!" The young man's forehead was bleeding profusely, and he was evidently quite dazed by the blow. He had nothing to say. A carriage was called and the ing to say. A carriage was called and the injured man placed therein. The lady got in next, and, when the lather attempted to enter, the dutiful daughter but now loyal wife quietly asked what he was going to do. "I am going with you and James to a surgeon's." "Never you mind; I can take care of him," steadily replied the young woman, and, drawing to the door, the old gentleman standing outside, she ordered the Jehu to drive to a physician's office. The old gentleman followed to a physician's where the wounds were dressed. A reconciliation took place, after which the trio took the evening train for Pittsburg, thence to proceed to Fredonia, New York, where the parties reside. The old gentleman is T. K. Hall, a retired manufacturer of Buffalo. His daughter eloped last Friday with J. R. Francis, a railroad agent employed by the Lake ext, and, when the father attempted to enter, Francis, a railroad agent employed by the Lake shore Road. The young man traveled with yearly passes, and the pursuing father had no difficulty in tracing his movements, and had only come up with them when his temper got so far the best of him, which was perhaps the immediate cause of forgiveness.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WATERTOWN, Wis., June 12 .- This afternoo Carl Prange, a German resident of the First Ward, aged about 45 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. Aberration of mind is the principal cause assigned for the rash

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. APPLETON, Wis., June 12.- A young ma APPLETON, Wis., June 12.—A young man named Frank Foster, son of one of our best-known citizens, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum. No cause can be ascertained, as he was in good health, had no bad habits, and, so far as known, was in every way well situated.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—Arnold Simon, a drewer, blew a hole in his head and will die. He is unmarried, and no cause is known for the act.

World Like a Colossus.

spoken managers did not hesitate to say they did not believe the pool could be longer maintained unless a new assignof percentage. This committee, consisting of Mr. Newell, of the Michigan Southern. Mr. King, and Mr. Young, soon found that an agreement was utterly impossible. There were but 100 parts to divide, while to satisfy the diferent managers there would have to be at least 115. The Executive Committee reported that no percentage basis could be agreed upon. Then followed a very warm and exciting debate, which was ended by a motion to adjourn sine die, which was carried. Among the members of the Convention remaining in the city the disussion over the failure of the Managers to agree is still animated. One Manager who has charge of a Western road as Receiver snid he was bitterly disappointed, and particularly indignant because the Chicago men had insisted most strenuously upon having the per sent a dispatch to the West, the substance of which was that "the lines leading from Chicago having failed to agree on a division of tonnag on East-bound freight, the Convention had ac ourned without reaching any conclusion, and

EXIT EAST-BOUND EREIGHT COM-BINATION. The East-bound freight combination has gon to meet its elder brother, the Saratoga alliance It is no more, and, what is more, there are few to mourn its loss. It was a sickly child from the beginning, and has never been recognized by some of its progenitors. It had a good wet-nurse in the person of Commissioner Guilford, who did all in his power to prolong the existence of the three-months-old weakling; but, owing to lack of support from those wh had hired him, all his efforts proved fruitless and he was finally compelled to give up the jol The meeting of railroad managers in New York, after discussing the subject fully for two days, failed to agree upon any pian of establishing and maintaining rates, and, considering that a combination like the one that has just expired would be of no earthly benefit to any one, it was decided to abolish the office of Western Pool Commissioner, the position to to any one, it was decided to aboush the office of Western Pool Commissioner, the position to expire on the first of next month. The meeting, in accepting Mr. Guilford's resignation, passed a very flattering vote expressive of confidence in his administration. Though The Tribune has predicted for some time past that it would be impossible to maintain it, yet the announcement that the pool had been dissolved caused considerable surprise in railway circles, as it was generally believed that the combination would be continued under a different system, which would enable the Commissioner to enforce the rates. Yet it is hard to see on what ground this belief was based. When the combination was first formed Vanderbilt entered into it very reluctantly, and it was evident that he did not mean to stick to tafter the three months of trial had expired. The roads under his control have refused all along to abide by the agreement or work under its provisions, and it was evident that the managers of these lines had their instructions from headquarters. Commissioner Guilford was as powerless as a new-born babe to enforce the agreement, as no penalties were provided, and headquarters. Commissioner Guilford was as poweriess as a new-born babe to enforce the agreement, as no penalties were provided, and therefore the competition among the various roads leading East has been as active during the last three months as if no Commissioner had been in existence. Vanderbilt seems to be anxious to make war upon the Grand Trunk as soon as he has full control of the Michigan Central, and this he could not have done it he had been hampered by a pooling agreement with other lines. This seems to account for the milk in the cocoanut, and why he wanted the pool no longer continued.

A serious break in the East-bound freight rates need not be feared, however, as the rates are already as low as the roads can afford to make them. A meeting of the General Freight Agents of Western roads will be held in this city next week to look over the ground and take such steps as are found necessary for the maintenance of uniform rates. It is the intention to charge higher rates from interior Southwestern points in proportion than from Chicago. Heretofore the rates from interior points were based off the rates from Chicago, but it is argued that the custom ought not to prevail during the summer months, when the roads from Chicago have to meet the lake competition. The roads from the interior points have no such competition, and there is a certain amount of business which they will get anyhow. It is claimed that it will be better for these roads to do a smaller amount of business at paying rates than to get a larger amount at

how. It is claimed that it will be better for these roads to do a smaller amount of business at paying rates than to get a larger amount at losing rates. The Chicago roads are compelled to do the business very low while the lakes are open, or else lie idle during the summer.

THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY The case of David J. Tysen, Jr., and others vs. The Wabash Railway Company, a bill for foreclosure, came up before Justice Harlan yesterday on a motion for the appointment of a Receiver. Suits were originally brought by holders of bonds secured by the consolidated mortgage for \$17,000,000 to foreclose this

mortgage, in the Circuit Courts of Champaign County, Illinois, and of Fountain County. In-diana, and then transferred to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois and the Dis-

District of Illinois and the District of Indiana. The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company, composed of half a dozen minor roads, was sold in June, 1876, under a fourth mortgage for \$2,500,000, and nurchased by certain rotter and the company of the company

half a dozen minor roads, was sold in June, 1876, under a fourth mortgage for \$2,500,000, and purchased by certain parties subject to the equities of the other three mortgages. A new company was then organized, the indebtedness was consolidated under a consolidated mortgage for \$17,010,000, and it is to forectose this consolidated mortgage that the present proceedings are taken.

In March, 1877, a similar suit was begun, and an application made to Judge Drummond, at Indianapolis for a Receiver. He at that time refused to appoint one on the ground that the Company was apparently solvent, and that there was no immediate danger of a misapplication of the funds. A settlement was subsequently effected with those parties by the Company, and the suits dismissed. The present complainants allege that a change has since that time occurred, so that the Company is not solvent, and that there is not only danger of the misapplication of the funds, but that some of the funds have actually been misapplied. They assert that all payment of current or overdue coupons are positively refused except to those who will accept a funding scheme which has been devised. In support of their allerations, a large amount of testimony has been taken in New York, which was filed in the case yesterday. In them it is stated that it can be shown that the road started in 1873 with a deficit carried over from the preceding year, and which would not be made up save from the earnings of the Company, unless, indeed, the stockholders came forward and raised money by assessment.

Mr.\*C. W. Hassler occupied the most of the

ers came forward and raised money by assessment.

Mr. C. W. Hassler occupied the most of the afternoon yesterday, and was followed by Gen. R. E. Williams. For the complainants Judge Matthews and C. E. Hassler, of New York, Judge Huff, of Indianapolis, and Gen. R. E. Williams, of Bloomington, appear, and for the defense Gen. Swayne, of Toledo, H. S. Green, of Springfield, and J. N. Jewett, of Chicago.

DENIES THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 12.—While having neither the time nor the inclination to enter into a news-paper controversy, believing the time better spent in my legitimate business, I cannot pass by the letter of Mr. J. H. Whitman in your iswere expressed favorable to its continuance on the basis which had governed the lines since the erroneous impression it was evidently intended to convey as far it applies to the Erie &

Chicago Line.

Happily for the Grand Trunk there is an could be longer maintained unless a new assignment of percentages could be agreed to. Commissioner Guilford, who saw breakers ahead, backed out of the coming storm by offering his resignation. It was finally decided to leave to the Executive Committee the task of arranging a new and satisfactory basis of percentage. This committee, consisting of Mr. Newell, of the Michigan Southern Mr.

others.

The assertion that the Erie & Chicago Line has not at any time required its tickers to be sold at tariff rates is not only unjust but in-correct, and devoid of that spirit of fairness that one competitive line should receive from

The business at 104 Clark street is now and The business at 104 Clark street is now and has been conducted in accordance with rules governing other Eastern passenger lines, no allowance being made that is not fully enjoyed by the Grand Trunk. Knowing how to treat the traveling public, they like to deal with us, and as our business is a New York and Boston business it don't take said public long to decide as between the Grand Trunk and Erie & Chicago Line, especially after casting their eye over the map of the continent.

C. W. Adams,

General Western Agent Erie & Chicago Line.

WILLING TO VACATE. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad does not propose to enter into a contest with the City of Chicago regarding the occupation of the north end of the Exposition Building as a passenger depot. The managers of the road promise to vacate the building as soon as they have perfected arrangements to enter the Central Depot at the foot of Lake street. President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central Railroad, received a despatch yesterday from Vice-President King, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, asking permission to use the Central Depot for its passenger trains. As already stated, the managers of the Illinois Central are anxious that the Baltimore & Ohio should come in, but before they can give permission they have to get consent of the managers of the Michigan Ceutral Railroad, who are part owners of the depot. Mr. Ledyard, the General Manager of the latter road, is at present in New York, and before his return nothing can be done in the matter. About a year ago ent in New York, and before his return nothing can be done in the matter. About a year ago the managers of this road stated that they had no further opposition to the coming in of the Baltimore & Ohio, and it is not believed that they have changed their mind since that time. It is probable that, in order to overcome all objections, the Central Depot will at once be enlarged so as to provide ample accommodation for all the roads entering there. The idea is to widen the depot about thirty feet and lengthen it as far south as Randolph street.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—An important bill has been filed in the United States Circuit Court, the papers of which will be sworn upon

the parties to-day. It is filed against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company by William Barnes, as Trustee for the third mortgage made by the old LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company in 1858, upon the entire line from Milwaukee to LaCrosse, and all, the franchises of that Company, to secure bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000. The bill assails the validity of the various forcelosures and other proceedings through which the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company claims to have acquired titles to the property and franchises belonging to the old LaCrosse & Milwaukee Company, seeks to redeem all this property from liens having priority to the Barnes mortgages, and, with that view, to compel an accounting by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company for the earnings of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Road while in their possession since 1863 to the extinction of such prior liens. cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company by Will-

EMPLOYES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 12.—The eighth annual Convention of the Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the West was held here to-day. The Executive Committee submitted a report showing that the expenses for the last report showing that the expenses for the last fiscal year were \$2,980, against \$4,594 the year previous. Last year \$36,352 were paid out for deaths, and since its organization \$362,231 have been paid out for deaths alone. The Treasurer's report shows that the expenses for the last fiscal year were \$38,130; receipts, \$40,601; balance on hand, \$2,471. The following officers were elected: President, John E. Simpson, St. Louis; Vice-President, E. D. Parker, Chicago: Directors, H. B. Maxwell, L. A. Ash, and A. McKay. The Association now has 1,600 members. New York was selected as the place for holding the next session.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, Wis., June 12.—At the annual meeting of the Lake Shore & Western Railway, to-day, the following named were chosen Directors: Fred. Rhinelander, Adam Norrie. Directors: Fred. Rhinelander, Adam Norrie, Sam S. Sands, William H. Guion, Henry B. Hammond, Morris K. Jesup, William K. Hinman, Charles Dana, Gordon Norrie, of New York; Dilwyn Parrish, of Philadelphia; Isaac H. Knox, of St. Louis, Joseph Vilas, of Manitowoc; James H. Mead, of Sheboygan. The Board will organize in New York City. At the close of the meeting the Directors started on an excursion over the line to New London, where the extension to Clintonville will be inspected.

A PLEASURE ROUTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 12.—Articles of incorpo ration of the Omaha & National Park Railway ave been filed with the Secretary of State. The road is to be built from Omaha to the Yellow-stone Park. The incorporators are principally Omaha business men and capitalists.

UNWELCOME NEWS. SPRINGFIELD, Dl., June 12 .- The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are busily engaged preparing a new blank form of report to be submitted to the railroads, on which to make a report for the year ending the 30th inst.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad has greatly improved its track between this city and Valparaiso, the entire road-bed having been covered with broken stone. This improvement frees the track entirely from dust. The Michigan Central Railroad brought here yesterday one car-load of emigrants from Cana-

A most delightful and warming drink, Sanford's

BUSINESS NOTICES. Burnett's Coconine is the best and cheapens hair-dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, al-lays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.

the hair.

Since the recent use of your Cocosine, my previously-baid head has been covered by a laxuriant growth of hair. I had always esteemed your preparation as a dressing, knowing many persons who regarded it very highly as such, but never before knew how valuable it was as a restorative.

J. G. LEWIS.

Use "Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrap" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

Cuticura,

THE GREAT SKIN CURE. Infallibly Cures

Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry and Falling Hair, Pimples, Blotches, and Scrofalous Ulcers and Sores.

Head, or Daudruff.

CUTICURA is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Sait Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Pushes, Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, lich, Ground itch, Barberr Itch, Red and Materated Pimples and Biotches, Biack Heads, Grubs, or Worms, Unnatural Redness of the Nose and Face, Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular, Soaly, and Pustular Euptions and Irritations of the Skin, Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baidness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Itchings and Irritations of the Scalp; Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burna, Bilad and Itching Piles, Pain and Inflammation; Rheumatism and Affections of the Muscles and Jointe; Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hoarseness.

SANFORD'S **Jamaica Ginger** 

The Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger, Choice Aromatics, and French Brandy,

yous forces, and induces refreshing sleep. For the young, the aged, and the infirm, on land or sea, under all circumstances and conditions, this great panaces of health stands without an equal in the vast and bulky catalogue of the materia medica. Reware of diluted and worthless imitations recommended by dealers for purposes of gain. Never forget to ask for and insist upon having

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States KID GLOVES

INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC.

We have in stock all sizes in New Colors, Operas, Whites, and Blacks. 2-button at 35c, 50c, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.65. 3, 4, 6, and 10 buttons correspondingly cheap.

No one need leave our store dissatisfied, as our stock is now more complete than ever.

Paris Kid Glove Depot, 94 STATE-ST.

Kid Gloves Polished and Cleaned equal to new, 10c.

RUSSIA SALVE.

USE REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE For Flesh Wounds, Sores, Sore Joints, Erysipelas, Sait Rheum, and all Strip Diseases. It is not equaled by any Saive in the world. Price, 25c, 5cc, and \$1. HEDDING & CO., 4 Charleston-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.

UPHOLSTERY For reliable Upholsterv and first-class property work try H. WAGNER, Practical hoisterer; also Cabinet Worker; Ladles' own targle made up. 204-2044 Wabsets

16

French Commercial Policy---Life-Insurance Expenses.

The Produce Markets Hederately Active, and Easier -Provisions Weak, but Close Stronger.

Hoge in Large Supply-Grain Tame, with a Light Shipping Demand-

#### Flour Heavy. FINANCIAL.

Country collections are reported slow by mer Country collections are reported slow by merchants, who are compelled to borrow more libersily than if collections were good. This does not, however, supply enough paper to relieve the banks of the pressure of their loanable surplus. The discount business is decidedly duit, and promises to remain so for some time. Country applications for rediscounts are light, and Board-of-Trade paper is offered in small quantities. Rates are 60 10 per cent. New York exchange was firmer, and sold between banks at 25/250c per \$1,000 premium. The bank clearings were \$3,000,000.

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF FRANCE. The viest of Leon Chotteau to this country, and ne assurances he has given of the favor with the assurances he has given of the favor with which the Republican majority in the French Legislature look upon a liberal commercial policy, are evidence that the French manufacturers have been premature in boasting that France was becoming Protectionist again. The prospects are good for the reduction or removal of the French import duties, now very high, on manyAmerican manufactures, and the maintenance of the low duties of the French-British and the French-Italian treaties. Two gentlemen, members of the Commission to revise the British and the French-Italian treaties. Two gentlemen, members of the Commission to revise the French-Italian treaty, and Deputies of the French Chamber, MM. Wilson and De Lavergne, have said recently that the majority of the Chamber of Deputies was favorable to free trade, and was disposed to lower rather than advance duties. The Republique Francaise, edited by Gambetta, and the representative of the Republican leaders, in commenting on these utterances, declares its own opinions, and those of its class, in these words:

these words:

To free the discussion of the tariff from all the obscurities by which it is surrounded, we have only to remember that it is parely a fiscal measure. We must seek those duties which will produce most for the State, while resting the most lightly on the consumer. It will readily be seen that those are the duties of which the whole product is turned into the Treasury, without anything being diverted from the pocket of the taxoayer to the profit of private interests, whatever they may be.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Trees, from whom the foregoing facts have been obtained, quotes two important statements made by French

notes two important statements made by French nanifacturers to show the injurious action on heir interests of the French tariff. Texehas du dontcel, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Montcol, member of the Channeer of Commerce of St. Etienne, and of the Superior Council of Com-merce and Industry, is a manufacturer of silk, woolen, and cotten goods. He has to sell in com-petition with English manufacturers, but is com-pelled to pay for his English cotton thread 24 per cent more than is paid by the English manufac-turer. He declares that the French with turer. He declares that the French, "to maintain themselves on foreign markets, rely on inventing more elegant and attractive patterns, but that foreign weavers are not slow in taking these patterns, and that, as they manufacture under more economical conditions, i. e., under a more liberal customs conditions, i. c., under a more liberal customs regime, the custom goes to them, and French weavers have the trouble of their inventions for their pains." M. Paul Devot, a manufacturer of silk, woolen, linen, and cotton lace, makes a similar complaint of the injury done by the tariff to his industry. The Protectionists in France, as in the United States, have the advantage of organization and powerful self-interest, but they have against them the Chamber of Deputies, a neutral Senate, the Minister of Finance, Leon Say, who is a firm believer in the doctrines of Bastial, and some of the most important interests in the country, such as linen, cotton, silk, and woolen weavers, calico printers, the makers of mixed silks, of calico printers, the makers of mixed silks, of cles de Paris, and all industries employing

## LIFE-INSURANCE EXPENDITURES.

life-insurance companies in your paper of to-day, over the familiar signature "R. W. H.," is very suggestive, and deserves careful consideration. The only fault I find is, that he does not carry his comparisons far enough. With your per-mission, I will add a few items to his statement, -mission, I will add a few items to his statement,—taking his New England Company No. 1, New York Companies Nos. 2 and 3, and New Jersey Company No. 4; giving the amount of business, and the total expenses of each company, which I think is the true criterion of success, safety, and economy. These statements are taken from the reports of the several companies now before me:

Non Serion The

New England, New York, New York, New Jersey.	18
No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4,	

In this instance it happens that the two New York companies have each over seventeen milions more insurance in force than they had in 1871, while the Company No. 1 has three millions less than 1871. Taking this fact in connection with the one that Company No. 1 has nearly four millions less surplus than they had in 1870, while Companies Nos 2 and 3 have each nearly five millions more, and it puts a different face on the figures presented by "R. W. H." "In view of the astounding results of these figures, comment is scarcely called for." Truly yours, T. B. C.

The rumors of a scrip dividend to Rock Island tockholders are the occasion of a sharp arraignment by the New York World of the management ment by the New York World of the maragement of the road. The only information on which outsiders and stockholders can found an estimate of what might safely be issued as a scrip dividend is to be found in last year's annual record. The only items available for the purpose appear from the report to be \$421,297 for the Indianols and Winterset lines, and an uncertain percentage of the \$4.606,935 expended on the Chicago & Southwestern Road, the Fort Leavenworth Road, and securities of connecting roads, and the Pactic Hotel. All these outlays might, in the opinion of the World, have been much better used in paying off dotts or in dividends on stocks.

sed in paying off doots or in dividends on stocks, he World says: nsed in paying off debts or in dividuads on stocks. The World asys:

At last, after stockholders have been for nine yave assessed to build such lines and gnarantee seemed pleasant, the same Directors contrive a secret scheme for a serie dividend, to the benefit of the stockholders are not be given of the way in which stockholders are hadrously cared for by their Directors, nor of the taueness with which they submit to the exercise of this valuar providence over them. For eight years ending with April 1, 1877, the Directors of the Rock Island Company, with that confidence in themselves and their rights which is so instructive and to overlooked a feature in American railroad management, invested for the stockholders an average of \$1,000,000 cash to which they were entitled in dividends; and at last, when his years of this sort of thing have passed, and the stock has been shaken into the hands of a few people well situates to exert pressure upon the Directors, a scheme of some kind for representing a part of those outlays, much of which outleys is upproductive, studently makes its appearance. Whatever it may be to be a Rock Island stockholder, it is profitable to bold Rock Island stock—at the right line.

ZIT OF SUBSIDIARY SILVER IN CALIFORNIA. The California paners complain bitterly of the action of the Government in forcing so great an amount of subsidiary silver into circulation that it has been kept at a discount of 2 to 6 per cent. ing up the debased silver through the Post-Office Department in a very liberal manner. The Sub-Treasurer and the State Treasurer together have about \$1,000,000 of it in their possession. The County Treasuries are overburdened with it, and the banks and brokers' offices are full of it. This trouble could be remedied by legislation authorizing the Government to redeem in full legal-tender money this silver when presented in large sums like \$50 or \$100.

THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR IN SAN FRANCISCO. The holders of silver in San Francisco at first declined to accept silver deliars from Secretary Sherman in payment for their fine silver. One after another has abandoned this position, till now the silver deliar is freely taken by all the owners of silver. As the silver dollars are received, they are deposited in the Sub-Treasury, and certificates taken for them. The San Francisco Mint in May coined 1,500.000 of the new dollars and 190,000 in April. The largest holders of silver now are the Bank of California and the Nevada Bank.

BOSTON FINANCES.

The Boston Advertiser, in its financial column,

The Boston Advertiser, in its financial column, reports:

Money is still accumulating, and rates are generally low and unsatisfactory. Rates are low because of the abundance of money and the competition for its employment, and floating funds are abundant because business-men generally cannot discover any opening at present for the profitable use of money. No one nowadays thinks of extending his business, for present facilities are by no means taxed by the current demand. Nearly every merchant and business-man could double the amount of his trade if he could get the business to do without enlarging his facilities, and aimost without the necessity of increasing his working capital. What little demand there is, therefore, is at very low rates.

The recent annual meeting of the Crown Point Mining Company resulted in the re-election of all the officers. The receipts of the mine for the year have been \$575, 391, of which \$369, 102 were from assessments. The expenses of the mine were reduced \$372,900 during the year. The Superintendent hopes soon to find paying ore below the present workings.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yesterday's transactions were as follows:				
Sales	Shares.		ice	
Orices,	600			
Seek No Farther (gold, Black Hills)	600		1,25	
Seek No Farther	275	134	1.30	
(silver)	. 335		.75	
San Juan Stiver Mining Company			.70	
San Juan Silver Minnig Company	10	8	.80	
San Juan Silver Mining Company	10			
Estella (sliver, San Juan)	515		1.25	
Estella	. 550		1.20	
Estelia			1.13	
Estella.	25		1.30	
Nimrod Gold and Silver Mining Com-	1 1		1	
pany (Central, Col.)	400		. 85	
Nimrod Gold and Silver Mining Co	50		.90	
Consolidated Mica Hill Company			-	
(mica New Mexico)			8.75	
		100		
Consolidated Mica Hill Company			8.80	
Consolidated Mica Hill Company			8.85	
Consolidated Mica Hill Company			9.00	
COIN AND GREENBAG	CKS.			
Only was 1003/221003/ in grouph	anka			

Consolidated Mica Hill Company 5	9.00
COIN AND GREENBACKS.	
Coin was 100% @100% in greenbacks.	
Greenbacks were 99%@99%c on the	dollar in
coin.	
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
The rates current in New York and Chica	
Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling48514	48759
Beigium	515
France 51746 Switzerland 51746	
Germany 95%	95%
Holland	40%
Austria	
Norway	2754
Sweden	2754
Dennrark	2754
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Rid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81 1081	105
United States 5-20s of '65	10736
United States 5-20s of '68	
United States 10-40s	107%
United States 10-40s	105%
United States new 4 6s 10316	104
United States new 4 per cent coupons 19134	101%
LOCAL SECURITIES.	
Rid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)*10214	*103%
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long). 1021 Chicago City 7 per cent water load (long). 1051	-10359
Cook County 7 per cent water load (long) 103%	******
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park) 98	-10459
City Railway (South Side) 150	
City Pallway (West Side)	9778
City Rallway (North Side)	125
Trackers' Insurance Company	
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	150
West Division Railway 7 per cents	*100%

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, June 12.—Gold firm at 101. Carrying rates, 3, 1, and flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were generally weak.
State securities were steady.
Stocks were weak and lower, the decline ranging

BY TELEGRAPH.

\*And interest.

from 14 to 2. The depression was brought about by vague rumors on the Stock Exchange about im-To the Editor of The Tribune.

One and the Editor of The Tribune.

One and the Editor of The Tribune.

Description of the Stock Exchange about impending strikes and riots, and an announcement of the disruption of the East-bound pool arrange which is believed will result in a cutting of rate all directions. Transactions were 180,000 shares, of which 38,000 were Erie. 39,000 Lake Shore. 12,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 do preferred, 1,500 Rock Island, 16,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 do preferred, 3,000 Pittsburg, 20,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Mienigar Central, 8,000 Oblos, and 11,000 Western Union, Money market casy at 25,463.

Prime mercantile paper. 3/644/s.
Customs receipts, 3276,000.

The Assistant Trassurer disbursed \$61,000.
Clearings, \$9,000,000.
Sterling, long, 484 %; short, 486%,
Bar silver is 1174/in currency and 1163/in gold.
Silver coin, 3/2 to 14/2 per cent discount. all directions. Transactions were 180,000 share

	Coupons, '81 1091/4 New 41/48
	Coupons, '65, new 104% New 4 per cents 1014
	Coupons, '87
	Coupons, '68110% Coupons 107%
	New 58 105% Currency 68
	STOCKS.
	Western Union Tel 85 C., C., C. & 1 30 Quicksilver
	Quicksliver 14 New Jersey Central 29
	Quicksilver pfd 35 Rock Island 115%
- 1	Pucific Mail
	Mariposa 101 St. Paul pfd 77%
	Mariposa pfd 101 Wabash 15%
	Adams Express 103 Ft. Wayne 96
	Wells-Fargo 93   Terre Haute 2
	American Express 49 Terre Haute pfd 11
	United States Express. 48% Chicago & Alton 81
	New York Central 10934 Chicago & Alton pfd. 103
	Erie 14% Ohio & Misalasippi 8%
	Erie pfd 31 D., L. & W 57%
	Hariem 1476 A. & P. Telegraph 234
	Michigan Central 67% Missouri Pacific 1%
	Panama
	Lake Shore
	Illinois Central 85% Union Pacific bonds 108
	Cleveland & Pittsburg. 81% G. P. Land Grant 107%
	Northwestern 40% U. P. Sinking Funds. 101%
	Northwestern pid 74%
- 71	STATE BONDS.
	Tennessee 6s, old 36 Virginia, new 25
	Tennessee Cs, new 3416 Missouri 68
	Virginia 6s, old 20

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for	record
Wednesday, June 19:	-
CITY PROPERTY.	
Shartleff av. 3594 ft a of Thirty-ninth st. w f. 25x125 ft. improved, dated June 1. Werder st. 1234 ft w of Rockwell av. s f. 25x120	\$1,041
West Thirteenth st. s w cor of Ladin st. n f.	400
Blue island av. 75 ft n e of Thirteenth st. se f	2,000
West Lake st. near Rockwell av n f. 25 ft to	5,500
Arnold st, 100 ft s of Thirty-second st w f 25	3.000
Bremer st. 25 ft a of Hothie at. a f. 25a 100 ft.	1,200
Improved, dated May 27	3,000

Webster av, 96 ft w of Dayton st. n f. undivided haif of 24x125 ft, dated May 30. 1,675
West Jackson st, 25 ft oo f Paulion st. 8 f. 20
x108 6-10 ft, dated June 12. 2,50
BOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-BOUSE.
Ellis av, w cor of Brook st, e f. 20x105 ft, improved, dated May 16. 8,600
Root st, 140 ft e of Wallace st, n f. 25x126 ft, dated June 12. 600 COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for June 

Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:						
To be at the second	Rece	tipts.	Shipn	ents.		
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1 1877.		
Flour, bris	9,475	5,783	4, 785	5,792		
Wheat, bu	31,001		57,661	11,993		
Corn. bu	147, 592	167, 840	323, 838	226, 151		
Oats, bu	27,062	36, 359	62,867	43, 343		
Rye, bu	3, 310	1,470	10,806	428		
Barley bu	1,677	5, 893	1,800	915		
Grass seed, Da.	28, 180	90,510	46,000	11,536		
Flax seed, Bs.	108, 500		88,500			
B. corn. Bs		20,600	13,020	1,909		
C. meats, lbs	323, 870	19,000	1,436,645	314, 127		
Beef, bris			31	36		
Pork, brls			82	413		
Lard. Ibs	52, 480		169, 280	65, 200		
Tallow, ibs	40,610	17,055	97,680	3,080		
Butter, Ibs	149, 570		116,544	104, 617		
Live hogs, No.	32,044		5,694	91,928		
Cattle, No	3,906		1, 108	2,226		
Sheep, No	547			234		
Hides, Ibs	197.510		318, 350	100,985		
H. wines, bris,	50			5		
Wool, 10	204,684	273, 889	162, 682	1,7, 212		
Potatoes, bu	1,863	650	56	8		
Coal, tons	6,386		1, 187	525		
Hey. tons	78		20	20		
Lumber, m.ft.	4.246	4,418	1.475	2, 103		
Shingles, m	952	8, 199	391	830		
Salt. bris	6 911	5,707	1,923	4, 145		
Eggs, pkgs	1/26	494	276			
	620		2 200	- oma		

Cheese, bxs.... 7.172 2.039 2.863 2.070 Beans, bu ..... 78 Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city withdrawn from store during Thesausy for city consumption: 392 bu wheat, 577 bu corn, 645 bu oats, 100 bu rye, 1,159 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 12 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 1 soft spring.

in clearing yard docks of the lumber already bought. The yard market was less active and steady. Drugs and chemicals were in fair request. Several changes are noted in the list, most of them being unimportant. Wool continues quiet. Few Eastern orders have been received yet, and the market is unsettled and rather weak. Broom-corn was quiet, but called steadier, in view of reports that the growing crop is backward and will prob-ably be below the average in some districts. Seeds were inactive. Hides, salt, and hay were

unchanged. The offerings of poultry and eggs tained from the city trade. The large receipts of potatoes caused another decline in prices. lower, at 1%c for corp, and 2%c for wheat, by sail 395, 000 bu corn, and 16,000 bu wheat,
Through rates by lake and canal were easier at

c for corn and 74c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 81/2c for corn to New York, and 10c for do to Boston. Rail freights were quiet and nominally firm, on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs for grain to New York, 18c for do to Philadelphia, and 17c to Bultimore,

with 25c to Boston. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. June 12. — Receipts: Flour, 10, 497 brls; wheat, 75, 100 bu; corn, 179, 920 bu; oats, 73, 300 bu; corn-meal, 525 pkgs; rye, 25, 300 bu; barley, 4, 400 bu; mult. 3,803 bu; pork. 743 pkgs; beef, 1,624 pkgs; cut meats, 4,133 pkgs; lard, 877 pkgs; whisky, 1,178 bris. Exports -Twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 130,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 38,000

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the quantities of lour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

we believe that there are few well informed peo-

ple now who think that 365,000,000 bu of wheat were raised in the United States last year. were raised in the United States last year.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs. June 12: John Mason
Looms & Co., 296,850 feet of lumber; Peter
Wright & Sons, 197 tons iron; Thomas Watson,
1 box granite, 40 boxes stones; McNab &
Johnston, 125 bris herring; 1: T. Relling & Co.,
3 cases books; The Scandinavian Book Department, 3 cases books; Field, Leiter & Co., 3 cases
dry-goods. Collections, \$2,855.90.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and lower. The market broke rather badly, but recovered to about the reduced quotations of the previous afternoon. The receipts of hogs were again large, which caused a further shrinkage in prices at the Stock-Yarda, and New York was easter in sympathy, while Liverpool was irregular, being easier on lard, and firmer on shoulders. We note a fair outgoing movement of product, meats being forwarded quite freely, but many parties in the trade are afraid that hogs will arrive too numerously to permarket declined 325c per bri, but closed only 23c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 250 bris spot at \$8.65; 730 bris de §t \$8.50; 6,750 bris seller July at \$8.371468.673c; 58,500.675s seller August at \$8.573628.35; and 1,000 bris seller September at \$8.773628.30. Total, 67,250 brill. The market closed firm at \$8.6028.65 cash; \$8.5008.65% seller June; \$8.6526.67% seller July; \$8.60468.35 seller August; and about \$8.973629.00 seller september.

Prime mess was steady at \$8.0028.25, and extra do at \$7.7562.00.

LAND—Was more active, though rather tame, and declined 75c per 100 lbs. but closed at about the same figures as Tuesday evening. Sales were reported of .750 tos seller July at \$6.00.26, 70; and 8.500 tos seller August as \$6.7026, 7734.

Total, 15.350 tos. The market closed firm at \$8.0026, 85 cash; \$6.0026, 85 cash; \$6

June: \$6.6766.70 seller July; and \$0.777280.65 soundary August.

MEATS—Were in moderate request and easier at the decline of the previous afteracon. The trading was chiefly for shipment. Sales were reported of 50.000 by shoulders at \$3.75; 200 noxes do at \$3.934; 350 of the shoulders at \$4.65 apot, and \$4.72466 at \$4.65 apot, and and \$4.65 apot, and and \$4.65 apot, and and and apot, and apot,

loving shows the closing price per 100 lbs on the principal cuts of meats:

Shows Short L and sh. Short Gers. clears. Clears.

Loose, part cured. \$3.70 \$4.70 \$4.80 \$4.874 \$6.874 \$6.874 \$1.95 \$6.00 July. voxed. \$3.874 \$4.874 \$4.95 \$6.00 July. voxed. \$3.875 \$4.875 \$4.87 \$4.85 \$6.00 July. voxed. \$3.875 \$4.875 \$4.87 \$4.85 \$6.00 July. voxed. \$3.875 \$4.875 \$4.85 \$6.00 July. voxed. \$3.875 \$6.00 July. voxed. \$3.8

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and easy at former prices. Shippers were out of the market, and local buyers took hold sparingly, both professing to expect lower prices as a sequel to the offering of new flour for sale. There is very little of it on the market as yet, and it may be that the "anticipation of the evil will be more painful than the evil itself." Sales were reported of 150 cris winters at \$5.596.5.70; 1.337 bris spring extras at \$4.6066.75; and 30 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,537 bris. The following was about the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$5.0065.75; fair to good brands of white winters, \$5.0065.75; fair to good brands of white winters, \$5.0065.25; good to choice red winters, \$5.00 \$5.50; prime to choice springs, \$5.0065.25; poor to fair springs, \$4.0064.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.5066.00; patent springs, \$6.0067.00; low grades, \$5.0066.00; patent springs, \$6.0067.00; low grades, \$5.0066.00; patent springs, \$6.0067.00; low grades, \$5.0065.75.

Bran—Was in good demand and unchanged in price. Sales were 80 tons at \$9.25 free on board cars.

Middlings—Sales were 20 tons at \$11.25 per ton free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$13.25613.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was moderately active in the aggregate. BREADSTUFFS.

The following grain was impected into store in this city yesterday morning: 12 cars No. 12 of. 23 No. 2 corn served.

A promissor of a cars no grade (215 corn); 11 cars and 11,000 bn No. 2 corn. 84 cars and 600 bn rejected, 3 cars no grade (215 corn); 11 cars and 11,000 bn No. 2 corn. 84 cars and 600 bn rejected, 3 cars no grade (215 corn); 11 cars and 11,000 bn No. 2 corn. 84 cars and 400 bn No. 2 corn. 85 cars no grade (215 corn); 11 cars and 20 bn No. 2 do. 1 car rejected (211 reje; 4 cars extra No. 3 barley. Total cited cars), 137,000 ba Inspected out; 65,22 bn wheat, 256, 607 bn corn.

Specied out; 65,22 bn wheat, 256, 607 bn corn.

A promisent resident of Salem. No., whether we was the sale special corn. Salem, 100, whether we was the sale special corn. Salem, 100, whether we was the sale special corn. Salem, 100, whether we was the sale special corn. Salem, 100, whether we callent; will commence harvest by June 20, Spring what grade is the corner of the promisent special corn. Salem, 100, whether we called the sale of the sale

were quiet at 23%c for July, and 23@23%c for August LAST CALL.

Mess pork Closed at the earlier advance, at \$8,906 8.92% for August, \$8,75@8.7% for July, and \$9,0%g 9.10 for September. Sales 3,250 bris at \$8.75 for July and \$8,009.92% for August.

Lard was quiet at \$6.67%@6.70 for July, \$6.77%@6.80 for August, and \$6.87%@5.30 for September.

Short riss were steady, with sales of 150,000 lbs at \$4,50@4.82% for August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady. Some dealers report a frimer feeling in consequence of the unfavorable cron reports. The broom-corn in New York, Ohio, and illinois has been damaged by the cold, wet weather, and it is now believed that the crop cannot, in any event, exceed that of last year. The stock to be carried over will be light, and appears to be looked upon with more favor than a few weeks ago. Small orders are attended to at the following range of prices:

Strictly green hurt. 54626c; red-tipned do. 44625c; GENERAL MARKETS. Strictly green hurl, 516266: red-tipped do, 41625c; green brush that will work itself, 5@5%c; red and red tipped do. 31/641/6c; inferior, 3 331/6c; crooked, 364c. tipped do. 3%@34%c: inferior, 3%33%c: crooked, 3%4c. BUTTER—The continued liberal shipments and the moderate receipts of the past ten days have enabled holders to slightly reduce stocks on hand, and that fact, together with the prevailing cool weather and the improved tone of the Eastern market, has strengthened the views of holders, and there is less pressure to sell. We quote prices steady and firm at the following range: Choice to fancy creamery, 15@18c; good to choice dairy, 12@14c; medium, 9@11c; inferior to common, 5635c. dairy, 12614c; medium, series; interior to common, 568c.

BAGGING—There was a fair business doing in grain bags, and prices were firm as previously quoted. Other lines comparatively were quiet. We repeat our list: Stark 24c; Brighten A. 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 194c; American, 19c; Duriapa, 4 and 5 bu, 18615c; cunnies, single, 14615c; donble, 23624c. CHEESR—A good decree of activity was apparent in the cheese market, the attention of buyers being chiefly directed to full creams. Lastern and European buyers were in the market, and holdersoft fine goods found ready sale for the same at 18c advance over former quotations. Part skims and 50c grades were more or less neighected but were firm in sympathy with cholce grades. We now quote: Full cream, 736474c; part skim, 356056c; full skim, 465c; low grades, 3635c.

Section of the state of the sta

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair request. A decline is noted in chloroform, morphia, and notassium iodide. Following la the list; Acid. citric, 75480c; acid. tartaric, b. 25-b. 48652c; ammonfa, carb, 20625c; akle. grass, p dog. 81.00612c; borax, refined. b, 16612c; blue vitriol. b., 10612c; cream tartar, pure. b., 31633c; cochineal, Honduras. b., 75680c; cidloroform, b. 85c; giyeerine, bulk. b., 175625c; gum arabic. picked, 5046 oc; gum arabic. sories, 27685c; gum arabic. picked, 5046 oc; gum optim. b., 84.8563.00; gum sheliac, b., 3068 35c; gum optim. b., 84.8563.00; gum sheliac, b., 3068 35c; gum optim. b., 84.8563.00; gum sheliac, b., 3068 45c; lodine. b., 85.256.30; morphia, suiph., oz, 83.80 63.50; oli, castor, 8.10061.10 per gal.; do, lemon. \$2.80; potassium, p., 250; p SS. 00: smoked hatibut. 769c; scaled herring, per box.

PRUITS AND NUTS—Only a moderate movement was witnessed, and prises were not subjected to any quotable change, except in the case of Brazils and Tennessee pennuts. Following are the prices:
FORRIGN—Dates. 5696c; figs. layers, 9614c; Turk-tah prines, 856616; figs. layers, 9614c; Turk-tah prines, 85661.85; London layers, 82.1562.25; loose, Muscatel, 82.0562.10; Valencia, 86984c; Zante currants, 56684c; citron, 16617c.
Domestic—Alden apples, 17520c; New York and Michigan new. 54(65)cc; Southern, 4644c; Ohlo, 4464; beaches, unpaired, halves, 4665c; do quarters, 46644c; pared, 11612c; raspbarries, 30632c; pitted-cherries, 26625c.

Nors—Filberta, 1146121gc; af monta, Tarragona, 20 221c; French walnuts, 10611d; Naples walnuts, 128 13c; Grenoole walnuts, 18614d; Brazils, 58(60c; Texas)

cans, 76sc; River secans, 6s6%c; Wilmington pea-its, 4%65c; Tennessee do, 5%65%c; Virginis do, 6s 2.75; receipts, 2,300. Lambs quiet; fair to choice. nuta 44(250; Tennessee do, 54(26); Virginia do, 626
61(3);
GREEN FRUITS—Wers in moderate request. Berries and cherries were plenty, except strawberries, the receipts of which sgrain fell off, and choice fruit brought a shade more than on the provious day: Strawberries, Michigan, \$1.50(3).80 per case of \$10 boxes; rapperries, red, \$2.50(3).00 per case of \$10 boxes; rapperries, red, \$2.50(3).00 per case of \$10 boxes; rapperries, red, \$2.50(3).00 per box: for lower case \$1.50(2).00 per dos.
\$1.50(2).00 per dos. \$1.70(2).00 per dos.
GROCKESS—Bice is in continued good demand, and prices are firm. Carolins is in light supply, and choice styles are held higher—quoted as high as \$4(c). Coffces remain dull and easy. There was some little improvement in the demand for sugars, but not enough to give the market much tone. Sirups, molasses, soaps, and other lines were quiet and nomically steady. We quote:

other lines were quiet and nominally steady. We quote:
sitox—Carolina, 7684c: Louisiana, 64674c; Rangoon, 6467c.
COPPEZ—O. G. Java, 25628c: choice to fancy Rio,
1846194c; good to prime, 1746184c; common to fair,
1846194c; rosating, 1446144c.
Suganas-Patent cut loat, 1046104c; crushed, 1046104c;
A standard, 95664cc; do, No. 2, 946694c; extra C. 84
696c; C No. 1, 854684c; C No. 2, 84684c; yellow, 74
6854c.
Sirurs—California sugar-load dripa, 45648c; California silver drips, 32635c; good sugar-house sirup, 386
40c; extra do, 42645c. New Orleans moisses, choice new, 48650c; do, prime, 44684c; good, 8358c; common, 28630c; common molasses, 33638c; black strap, 29630c.

nia silver dripa. S2635c; good sugar-house sirup. 382
40c; extra do, 42045c. ew drivan.

10c. ew drivan.

hol for export was quoted at 35% delivered in New York.
WOOL—Continues in light request. Dealers are getting small orders, but the Lastern buyers evince little desire to come West at present. The farmers are shearing, and the clip will soon be ready for market: New medium unwashed wool at 22% 24c, fine do, in good condition, at 18% 20c; the heavy unwashed, 16% 19c; tub-washed, 20% 39c.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Cattle. 2,552 3,906 5,000 Hogs. Sheer 25, 975 32, 044 33, 500 1, 40 Total.

Same time last week....

Week before last......

Shipments— .11,458 .11,947 .11,163 91,519 64,531 52,886 5, 583 5, 696

class and were willing to pay good prices for them. Several droves—all of the suitable offerings—were taken for the English market at \$5.0026.53. Those prices bought fat, trim steers weighing 1, 400 lbs and upward. Fair to good droves, such as are usually taken for the Eastern markets, were very slow, and prices, while not quably lower, were weak and irreguprices, while not quably lower, were weak and irregu-lar. Texans and common and inferior grades of native stock were more or less neglected, but prices ranged about the same as on the day before. The supply averaged better than on the two preceding days. There were more first and second-class steers and a smaller percentage of Texans and thin natives, and, as will be seen by reference to the published sales, the bulk of the transfers were as prices above \$4.00. Inferior grades were peddled out to Chicago butchers at \$2.0062.50. Many common and medium cattle were left in the yards unsold, and the market closed as it opened, dull and heavy.

and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400

lbs and unwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed steers, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 400 lbs.
Good Beeves—Weil-fattened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs.
Meanum Grades—Steers in fair desh, weigning 1, 500 to 1, 200 lbs.
Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

2,75@3.50

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

2,75@3.50 2.75@3.50 2.00@2.50 1.50@3.25 2.75@4.50

3ALES., Ac. 82 ... Ac.

HOGS Were in excessive supply, and prices dropped down another notch. For the time of year the receipts are large beyond all precedent, and if the present rate of supply is to be maintained prices may be expected to receit to a lower point than has yet been reached. Trade opened duil at a decline from Turslay

\$3. 1563. 2.5. Closing quotations were \$3. 1063. 2.0 for light-weights. \$3. 1363. 25 for fair to choice heavy shipping hogs.

No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. 101. 282 \$3. 35 for fair to choice heavy shipping hogs.

No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. 101. 282 \$3. 30 25. ... 270 \$3. 20 100. ... 282 \$3. 15 24. 206 \$3. 60 40. ... 201 \$3. 20 246 \$2. 213 \$3. 15 24 24. ... 252 \$3. 35 60. ... 229 \$3. 20 54. ... 203 \$3. 16 24 252 \$3. 35 60. ... 229 \$3. 20 54. ... 203 \$3. 16 24 252 \$3. 35 60. ... 229 \$3. 20 54. ... 203 \$3. 24 22. 254 \$3. 35 59. ... 212 \$3. 20 98. ... 108 \$3. 15 24 22. ... 253 \$3. 55 99. ... 231 \$3. 20 71. ... 168 \$3. 15 24 22. ... 253 \$3. 55 99. ... 231 \$3. 20 77. ... 31 5 22. ... 254 \$3. 35 59. ... 212 \$3. 20 98. ... 108 \$3. 15 24 ... 259 \$3. 35 51 ... 203 \$3. 20 \$20 ... 277 \$3. 15 22. ... 254 \$3. 35 50 ... 258 \$3. 20 \$37. ... 183 \$3. 15 22. ... 257 \$3. 30 \$52 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37. ... 183 \$3. 15 22. ... 257 \$3. 30 \$52 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37. ... 183 \$3. 15 22. ... 257 \$3. 30 \$68 ... 209 \$3. 20 \$55 ... 181 \$3. 15 23 ... 257 \$3. 30 \$68 ... 209 \$3. 20 \$55 ... 181 \$3. 15 25 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37 ... 183 \$3. 15 25 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37 ... 183 \$3. 15 25 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37 ... 183 \$3. 15 25 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 259 \$3. 20 \$37 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 15 22 ... 183 \$3. 16 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183 \$3. 12 2. ... 183

losing money on Western bought hors.

Sr. Louis, June 12.—Cartil.—Dull, weak, and low-er: prime to choice native shipping steers, \$4.736.

5.00; fair to good do. \$4.0004 55; prime steers, \$4.736.

5.00; fair to good do. \$4.0004 55; prime steers, \$4.736.

5.00; fair to good do. \$4.0004 55; prime steers, \$2.256.

2.50; feeding steers, \$3.256.5; stockers, \$2.2608.

2.50; feeding steers, \$3.256.35; stockers, \$2.2608.

2.50; receipts, \$2.200.

Hoos—Active but lower: light shipping, \$3.0563.20; butchers to extra, \$3.2063.30; receipts, \$5.650.

SHEEF—Active but lower; choice to fancy, \$3.256

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., June 12.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 400 head of through and 310 of local stock; total
for two days, 400 through and 1,105 of local; selling
slow at last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts to-day. 1.505 head; total for two
days, 2,475; Yorkers, \$2.0023.00; Philadelphias, \$3.70
33.80.

SHEEP-Receipts to-day, 2.700 head; total for two ays, 8,400; selling at 63.25@4.00; prospects not good. CINCINNATI. June 12.—Hoss—Dull and lower; com-mon, \$2.90@3.15: light, \$3.20@3.35; packing, \$3.90@ 3.45; butchers' \$3.40@3.@1; closing 10@15c lower on all grades; receipts, \$4.51; shipments, 1.009.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet. The offerings were small early, and of rather inferior quality. Several cargoes arrived too late for the morning trade. The inquiry was light. Many of the buyers are attending to the stuff aiready on their docks, and have no room now for more, and the few present yesterday held off for a decline. No concessions were made, however, except perhaps on some of the poor cargoes of inch stuff. Dealers seem to expect larger receipts. At present prices and freights there is a small profit in eargoes, which, it is thought, many shippers will take advantage of, rather than hold the lumber for a rise in the fall, which is likely to be offset by an advance in treights. Piece stuff was quoted at \$8,5098.628, common inch at \$8,7509.95, fair to medium inch at \$10,00 eq. 11.01, and choice at \$12,00613.00. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.0962.15.

Sales include carso schr T. Y. Avery, from Alnena. 250,000 ft strips and boards at \$7.00, \$12.00, and \$27.00. At the yards ouslness is slack. The Western demand has failen off, and the local inquiry is light. Prices are not likely to undergo any important change at present. First and second clear, 13¢ and 2 inch. \$23.00034.00. Third clear, inch. 14,00 2 inch. 22,00 20,00 and \$7.00. Third clear, inch. 16,50 Fiorting, first common dressed siding. 14,50 Fiorting, first common, dressed. 22,00 Fiorting, first common, dressed. 17,00 Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards. 32,00 Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 32,00 Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 32,00 Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 32,00 Box boards, C, 10 to 12 inch. 20,000 Cox except boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 32,00 Box boards, C, 10 to 12 inch. 20,000 Cox except boards, C, 10 to 12 inch. 20,000 Cox except boards, C, 10 to 12 inch. 20,000 Cox except boards, C, 10 to 12 inch. 20,000 Cox except boards, C, 10 to 12 inch. 20,000 Cox except boards, C, 14 and 16 to 20 feet. 11.000 Cox except boards. 10 to 12 inch. 20,000 Cox except boards. 10 to 12 inch. 20,000 Cox excep LUMBER.

D or common stock boards
Fencing, 12, 14, and 16 to 20 feet.
Fencing, 10, 2
Common boards.
Coll boards.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff. 20 to 30 feet.
Culls, 2 inch.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed and headed. 9.00 10.00 18.00218.00 1.75@ 1.90 2.35@ 2.50 1.25 2.00@ 2.10

Lath
Shingles, "A" standard to extra...
Shingles, No. 1...
Cedar shingles..... BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Trade:
Liverpool, June 12.—Prime mess pork—Eastern.
53s; Western, 42s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 27s; short
ribs, 27s 6d; short clear, 28s 6d; shoulders, 24s. Hams,
39s. Lard, 35s 9d. Prime mess beef, 7s; India Mess.
Beef, 86s; extra India Mess, 86s. Cheese, 47s. Tallow, LONDON, June 12.-LIVERPOOL-Wheat and corn

LONDON. June 12.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn quiet: MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; fair average California, 50s. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in Hight demand. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 47s 6d; nearly due, 49s 6d. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 6,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool, June 12—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 23s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 10d; spring, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 8s 11d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 10s 5d; club, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 8d. Corn—New, No. 1, 28s 3d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.
Provisions—Pork, 42s 6d. Lard, 38s.

New, No. 1, 229 30; Old. No. 1, 278 30; No. 2, 278 30.
Provisions—Pork, 428 6d. Lard, 38a.
Liverpool, June 12.—Corron—Firmer: 64,696 7-16d;
sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000;
American, 8,000.
Provisions—Lard, 368 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 278 LONDON, June 12.—REPINED PETEOLEUM-78 3d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 12.—GRAIN—Wheat quoted generally about 2c per bu lower, and at the close heavy, on free and urgent offerings of most kinds and moderate inquiry; sales of 253,000 bu. including 70,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota spring, at \$1.14: 4,000 bu Minnesota in store for export, at \$1.14: 24,000 bu Mo. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.10\(\phi\_4\)3.11: 40,600 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, at \$1.10\(\phi\_4\)3.11: 40,600 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, at \$1.10\(\phi\_4\)3.11: 10,600 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, June option, at \$1.10\(\phi\_4\)61.11: 1,000 bu ungraded spring at \$1.05\(\phi\_1\)11: Corn declined about \(\phi\_4\)62 ic per bu, seliers offering supplies with much-urgency, leading to a very brisk business, particularly for early delivery, mainly near the close. By e quoted steady, but less active; 1,400 bu No. 2 Western at 440. Oats quoted a shade weaker on an active movement; No. 2 but less active: 1, 400 bu No. 2 Western af-64c. Oats quoted a shade weaker on an active movement; No. 2 Chicago for promot and forward delivery attracting most attention; white Western, 119,000 bu at 30\(\frac{1}{2}\)35c, the latter for very choice; mixed Western, 9, 100 bu at 20\(\frac{1}{2}\)31c, No. 2 Chicago, 45,000 bu at 30\(\frac{1}{2}\)62; the latter for very choice; mixed Western, 9, 100 bu at 20\(\frac{1}{2}\)31c, No. 2 Chicago, 45,000 bu at 30\(\frac{1}{2}\)62; to bu at 30\(\frac{1}{2}\)63; to bu at 30\(\frac{1}{2}\)63; to bu at 30\(\frac{1}{2}\)63; to be right in the latter for very choice; mixed Western, 9, 100 bu at 31c; do July option, 40,000 bu at 31c; do July o

by the many three, over the cooling many sales of 125 by a mean quoted at \$10.00@10.25; other kinds in limited request; for forward delivery Western mess inactive; June option nominal; July, \$9.80@0.80; August, \$9.90@10.00; September, \$10.00@10.10; October, \$10.10@10.20; November nominal; December n inal. Cut meats in good request at full prices. Bacon inal. Cut meats in good request at full prices. Bacon ruled easier; sales for Western delivery, 180 bxs short clear at \$5.121/4; now quoted at \$5.00. Western stuam lard in moderate request for early delivery, closing about steady; sales of 425 tcs prime at \$7.021/4/67.071/4, closing at \$7.021/4/67.071/4, closing at \$7.021/4/67.071/4, iror forward delivery less active, with June oution quoted at \$7.00; July, \$7.05 asked; August, \$7.1067.121/4/2; September, \$7.2027.221/4; October, \$7.40; December, \$7.40; refined quiet for the Continent; quoted at \$7.371/4/67.471/4.

Tallow—Actively sought; sales of 165,000 lbs at \$7.0027.183/4.

Subana—Haw in limited request on a basis of 74c for fair, 77-10c for good refining Cuba Muscovado; refined, quiet; quoted as before.

Whisky—Dull; held for \$1.09.

quiet; quoted as before.

Whirky-Dull; held for \$1.09.

Firium's-Tonnage for grain and petroleum, especially for grain, attracted more attention, and ruled generally firm; in berth freight business to a fair aggregate at full previous figures; throught freight movement exceptionally tame; for Liverpool, engagements included, by steam, 18,000 bu grain at \$14d per 60 lbs: 1,850 cris flour, chiefly through freight, at 2s 6d per bri: from the West, through freight, at 2s 6d per bri: from the West, through freight, 2:50 pkgs provisions, within a range of 48:652% per 100 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. June, 11.64c: July, 11.70c; August, 11.75c; September, 11.49:611.50c; October, 11.29:611.30c; November, 11.15:611.16c; January, 11.19:611.30c; November, 11.15:611.16c; January, 11.19:611.40c; January, 11.19:611.4

Trinched equel, but steady; crude, 79c; renned, 119c.

Tallow—Firm and unchanged.

Strains of Tringent equel, 59c, 120, 400, 50c, 120, 5

CHESSE-Firm and unchanged.
WHISEN-Firmer; \$1.08%.
METALS—Steady and unchanged.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. CONTROL OF THE ST. LOUIS.
S

BEAN-Steady at 65c.

BALTINORE.

BLAN - Quiet and unch BALTIMORE. June 12.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Whest—Western dull, weak, and lower;
Pennsylvania red, 1981.17; No. 2 Western winter
red, spot and June, \$1.13; July, \$1.09; August, \$1.00;
Corn—Western dull, and lower; Western mixed,
spot and June, 46,4647%; August, 49,90; steamer,
Solyc. Oas firm and quiet; Western white, 30631c; do
mixed, 200; Fennsylvania, 20630c. Eye dull and nom-

nixed, 250; Fennsylvania, 256,300. Rye dull and nomnal. — Firmer, but not quotably higher.

HAV—Firmer, but not quotably higher.

PACVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

PATROLEUM—Quiet; refined. 115-68114c.

COFFEE—Dull: Rio. cargoes. 134-68164c.

WHISKT—Firm at \$1.07.

RECKIPTS—3, 400 bris flour; 17,000 bu wheat; 80,000 bu corn; 2,500 bu oats.

SHIPMENTS—45,000 bu wheat; 118,000 bu corn. PHILADELPHIA. Ph. June 12.—Flour—Firm; supers, \$3.00-3.50; extras, \$4.006.25; Pennsylvana

GRAIN-Wilcat quiet and weak: amber, \$1.1361.18; red. \$1.0761.12; white, \$1.7861.20. Corn quie; yel-low, 464;c: mixed, 46c. Oats quiet but steady; white Western. 306:33c; mixed do, 296:30c. Rye-Market bull at \$3650.

\*sovisions - Weak; mess pork, \$10.00@10.50. Larg. 4.80%; kettle, 97.00.
EUTTER—Nominally unchanged,
Kegs—Steady and unchanged,
CHESS—Steady and unchanged,
CHESS—Steady and unchanged,
PETROLEUM—Röned, 11c; crude, 854881/c.
WEISKY—Strong, as 21.08.
REOSIPTS—Whest, 5,000 bu; corn, 79,000 bu; cata,

2,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

June 12.—GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower; amber Michigam, spot, \$1.05; July, \$1.01 asked; August held \$1.00; 984c bid; No. 2:red winter spot held \$1.02; \$1.01 bid; July, 894c; No. 3 ret, 93c asked; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.02. Corn dull; high-mixed, 303c; No. 2 apot, 39c; July, 994c; No. 2 white, 404c; rejected, 38; damagen, 324c, Oats dull; No. 2, 25c; No. 2 white, 254c; Michigan, 25c. RECHIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., June 12—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat heavy; amber Michigan, \$1.01\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2 amber \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); red winter, cash and June, \$1.00; July, 70°; August, 54c; rejected, \$20. Corn dull; No. 2 SDC; No. 2 white, 41c. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwauker, June 12. -FLOUR--Unlet and un-changed. Wheat quiet; opened %c lower; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, \$1.03\; No. 1 Mil-waukee, \$1.01; No. 2 Milwaukee, 90\; June, 90\; Corn July, 90\; Corn, 100. 2 Milwaukee, 80\; Corn Corn easier; No. 2, 30\; Corn easier; No. 2, 20\; Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 23\; Corn, No. 1, 53c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 spring, 63c.

No. 1. S3c. Bariey scarce and firm: No. 2 spring, Sc. 23c.

PROVISIONS—Easier: quiet. Meas pork quiet; \$8.62% cash and ulw. Prime steam lard, \$6.62%.

FREGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 22%c.

RECKIPTS—Flour, 4, 700 Dris: wheat, 31, 000 bm. Shipments—Flour, 2, 900 bris: wheat, 31, 000 bm. Shipments—Flour, 2, 900 bris: wheat, 7, 000 bm. Shipments—Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at \$9, 25%9.50.

Lard strong and higher: current makes, \$8, 70; kettle, \$7, 25%7.75.

Bulk meats in fair demand, but at lower rates; shoulders, \$4, 10; short ribs, \$5.00 cash: \$5.00\$

Shipments—Bull, weak, and lower; prime to fancy creamery, 16%18c; choice Western reserve, 11%12c; prime to choice Central Ohlo, \$6,000.

Linkerb Oilt—Dull, weak, and lower, at \$3,255c.

Linkerb Oilt—Dull, weak, and lower, at \$3,255c.

Linkerb Oilt—Dull, weak, and lower, at \$3,255c.

LINEMED OIL-Dull, weak, and lower, at 53@55c.

BOSTON.

B

wnite, 35238c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 314
233c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE. June 12.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady at 11c.

FLOUIS—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull: red. 95c; amber and white, 81.00. Corn in good demand; white, 425c; mixed, 28c. livy quiet at 15c.

HAY—Market dull at 0910c.

HAY—Market dull at 0910c.

Paovisions—Pork steady at 1 80.75. Lard steady, with a fair demand; choice less tierce, 8c; do kegs 8kgc. Bulkmeats quiet, but steady; shoulders, 45c; clear ribs, 594655c. Bacon—Market quiet, but steady; shoulders, 45c; clear ribs, 594655c.

WHIST—Firm; \$1.03.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; shoulders, 45c; clear rib, 59c.

Lard, 7c. Hams, 769c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring neg-lected. Corn dult; asses 2.000 bu Kansas at 42,60 kg. Oats inactive. Ryc inactive. Barley inactive. CANAL FARIOUTS—Dult: 45,6 for wheat; 45,6 for

DETROIT. Mich., June 12.—FLOUR—Neglected.
OBAIN—Wheat in fair demand; extra, \$1.16; No. 1
white, \$1.1461.144; ambler offered at \$1.07.
Oawgoo, June 12.—Oawgoo, PRORIA. June 12.—Highwings—Firm; sales, 300 bris at \$1.034.

PETROLEUM. which convened here yesterday, adjourned this even-ing. The only important business considered was that of stopping the drill. No decisive action was taken. Clarion, and Butler delegates refused to vote on the mestion till it was known for certain what the Brad CLEVELAND, O. June 12.—PETROLEUM — Un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 8/4c. changed; standard white, 110 test, 8 4c.
OIL CITT. Pa., June 12.—PETROLEUM—Market opened
with sales at \$1.1246, advanced to \$1.1346, at which
price it closed firm; shipments, 55,000 bris, averaging

MOBILE, June 12. -Corron-Quiet; mic net receipts, 119 bales; sales, 350; exports, coastwise, CHARLESTON, June 12 -Corron-Steady: middling Itc; net receipts, 116 bales; sales, 200; exports, coast-wise, 253. SAVANNAH, June 12.—COTTON — Firm; middling,

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, June 12.—Business light in all departments to-day; cotton goods quiet but generally steady; grain bags in fair demand and scarce; prints quiet; Allen's pink prints reduced to 5%c, and Sprague's light fancy prints jobbing low; woolen goods sluggish; cot-ton dress goods dull and unsettled; foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON. June 12.-SPIRITS OF TURPENTING-

The Megaphone.

New York Herald.

The latest, as well as the most curious, of Prof. Edison's inventions is the megaphone for which he has but just filed his caveat. It is a sort of sound opera-glass. By means of its use persons partially deaf are enabled to hear the faintest sound with distinctness. It concen-trates and multiplies the sound in as high s degree as is required. By applying it to the ear degree as is required. By applying it to the ear at a high rate of adjustment a whisper can be distinctly heard 300 feet away. Already the Professor has tested it sufficiently to be satisfied of its entire practicability. It is to be of small size and have attached to it a rubber tube. In the inventor's own words, "It can be taken to a theatre by a person hard of hearing just as a person near-sighted now takes an opera-glass. All you do is place it on your lap, let the tube touch your ear, and all sounds come to you magnified fifty times if necessary. The londness can be regulated for the ear as you regulate a telescope for the eye."

"What is the history of this invention?" asked the writer.

"Well, it has a curious origin," answered the Professor, smiling. "Strange as it may seem,

Professor, smiling. "Strange as it may seem, it came to life through the mistake of a reportit came to life through the mistake of a reporter. Some weeks ago a reporter came to see my phonograph and went back and got it all mixed up in his paper. He stated that I had got up a machine to make partially deaf people hear. The item was extensively copied, but I thought nothing more of it until after a while I found myself receiving letters from all over the country asking about it. I answered some, saying it was a mistake, but they kept piling in upon me until I was getting them at the rate of twenty and thirty a day. Then I began thinking about the matter and began experimenting. One day while at work on it I heard some one loudly singing "Mary Had a Little Lamb." I looked around, nobody was near me and nobody was singing. Then I discovered that the singer was one of my young men, who in a distant corner of the room was softly singing to himself. The instrument had magnified the sound, and I heard it distinctly, although I'm pretty deaf, while others in the room had not heard a whisper. That was the first of the megaphone."

I'm glad to say that our child is a generous little body. The other day her grandfather gave her a cent to buy herself some candy. As she was going out, she discovered a little beggar boy on the front steps. She stopped, and looked first at him then at her cent; then looked down on the ground, apparently lost in thought. Finally, with the sweetest smile on her beautiful face, she stepped upto the forlorn child, and, laying her hand on his shoulder, said, in a gentile tone, "Here, little boy, take this cent, and go and buy yourself a suit of clothes and some dinner."

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES,

PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III. It is well known Dr. James for the past 39 years has stood as the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and stronke diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 19 cents to prepay postage, Call or write; Dr. James has be come and parlors, one patient never mesis another. Le dies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board accommodated. Outsentiation from Office hours? J. M. to? P. M., Sunday, 10-15. Dr. James is 60 years of age.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, want of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy accod-ants. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. JAQUESs & CO., 130 West Sixth-st.. Chellungt. OnCROPS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatches to The BELLE PRAIRIE, Ill., June just commenced. Best crop er county. Set down 750,000 bu ton County. Fifteen bushels good stand, and plowed fro mes. Not so much tobacco mascoutan, Ill., June 12. fine, and the wheat is put up !

tion. Grain good, and will e crop. Corn very good stand. to three times.

RALEIGH, Ill., June 12.—In
vest. One-third cut. Up in vest. One-third cut. Up in ity excellent. Yield 80 per ce Corn in fair condition. Stand STAMFORD, Ill., June 12.—Yels to the acre. Quality very better than in 1877. Corn is it FARFIELD, Ill., June 12.—harvest; fifteen to eighteen good. Up in shock in good or well.

NEBO, Ill., June 12.—Harve fitteen to twenty bushels. To

NEBO, Ill., June 12.—Harve fifteen to twenty bushels. To acreage and 10 per cent better stand of corn; far better than TAMAROA, Ill., June 12.—Good grain and put up in fir erage yield not up to '77, but-Total number of bushels will year. Corn been plowed fitnes. times.

COBDEN, Ill., June 12.—V.
cut. Yield not quite equal to
stand, mostly plowed twice.
GOLCONDA. Ill., June 12.
cent of the early wheat harve
cent of 1877 crop. Grain no
varieties better. varieties better.

MEDORA, Ill., June 13.—Ha
Yield about tweive bushels

Yield about twelve ousness all ripe yet.
BENTON, Ill., June 12.—
good. Crop 10 per cent bets
Corn has been plowed three i
Highland, Ill., June 12.—
harvest in Madison. Think was to bushels,—one-fitth more.
Only drawback, rust in som ricty seems to be generally a SALEM, Ill., June 12.—The nearly cut. Grain plumb as so large as last year. All the shall have 50 per cent mo shall have 50 per cent me season.

JOHNSONVILLE, Ill., June 1 Very fine. Scarc about the r will be good. Think it will of GALENA, Ill., June 12.—and cold weather which ha section for the past two we siderable damage to corn, which is unusually heavy, wickle at least two weeks can the chinch bugs have put ance, and are ravaging who parts hereabouts. The debette is also reported, an greatly damaged thereby, ills, taken with the natura husbandmen, do not inspirately damaged thereby, ills, fune 12.—cessant storms for the pas great damage to corn and The farmers are discouraged do not get some warmer we crop will be a total failure, very sickly-looking. Many, over again.

over again. KANSAS Special Dispatches to 2
MUSCOUTAH, Kan., June
starving Communes. Har
fered 100 pounds of flour pork, with board, per day. ERIE, Kan., June 12.—On ter wheat injured by over now waist high. RICHMOND, Kan., June better than 1877. Corn com HILLSDALE, Kan., June greatly improved. Prospe fair crop. Fair stand of co

planting.
Oswego, Kan., June 12.
Much of it knee high. Os
Wheat hurt some, yet 50 p Wheat nurt some, yet 30 plast season.

Huron. Kan., June 12.—H
Spring wheat, oats, and tigood stand; plowed twice.

SHERMAN CITT, Kan., June 12.

HIAWATHA, Kan., June 12.

FIAWATHA, Kan., June 12.

FIELD twenty bushels. Com yield twenty bushels. Cor INDIANOLA, Kan., June begun. The yield will be the quality the best we h harvest this year is not to by year. Good stand of corn. Highland, Kan., June never looked better. Corn. harvest this year is not to by year. Good stand of corn. Highland, Kan., June never looked better. Corn. Cottonwood, Kan., Jucut. Will probably yield f ty-flve bushels. Good stan Richmond, Kas., June harvested. Yield one-four year; 15 to 20 bushels. Cofort-Scott, Kas., June 1 better that was expected. bushels. Acreage much is erage stand of corn.

LA CYGNE, Kas., June 12 menced. Best judges say plumd. Farmers in good shill. Hillsdale. Kas., June 16 menced; 15 bushels time. Secured in good or helped us out wonderfully.

LARNED, Pawnee Co., Ki wheat about half harvest plumd. Yield in well sow five to thirty-five bushels pactage 160 per cent over and cool. Corn growing it ley about half a crop. Ry "American Desert" is the of the United States.

Special Dispatches
BEAVER CITI, Neb., Ju and barley are fine. No

yet. Corn a good stand. BLOOMINGTON, Neb., now show that the crop of 1877. The best stand here.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., June oats, and barley doing rapid growth. Copious rapid growth. Copious r GENOA, Neb., June 12-the past two weeks brit No trouble from insects.

BROWNSVILLE, Neb., June 1996. fine. Corn magnificent. of it waist high.

CALIFO MARTINEZ, Cal., June out finely, overtopping dominated two weeks Weather fine. No injur ing from five to seven f barley. Early-planted es ers of early potatoes co extra heavy crop. Ap failure; others fuil; plen cots and almonds scarce. Pastures good. Stock in

WISCO Kenosha, Wis., June turned from a trip thro and find wheat, barley, except on low ground. and stands good. except year more wheat has bee years.

ALAB. AUBURN, Ala., June Some damage from ru increased all over the nearly all. Never bet Early planted in the si and generally brought i abundant, and early per

TENNI NASHVILLE, Tenn., arvested. Mostly Cause, rust. The crop 50 per cent of a good was largely in excess of of wheat raised will be erop of 1877.

Indianapolis, Ind.,
Medical College and the

and Surgeons, rival me

snged.

othero.

2. Grain—Wheat weak and
a spot, \$1.05; July, \$1.01

\$0.00 bids bid; No. 2.red winter
bid; July, \$8.00

ton & Michigan red, \$1.02,
30 set No. 2 spot, 30c; July,
2. rejected, 3c; danagea, \$256,
6. 2 white, 25%c; Michigan,
6. 2 white, wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 4p. m. - Grain - Wheat heavy; 116: No. 2 amber \$1.00%; red \$1.00; July, 97c: August, 94c; the No. 2 Sec; No. 2 white, 41c. WAUKEE. Quiet and unt; opened %c lower; closed lice, hard, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3 Mil-Milwaukee, 188\(\frac{1}{2}\); June, 98\(\frac{1}{2}\); No(c; No. 5 Milwaukee, 88\(\frac{1}{2}\); Solide, new, 33\(\frac{1}{2}\); Solide, Oats 3.24\(\frac{1}{2}\); Iye higher; vearce; surree and firm; No. 2 spring, et. Mess pork quiet; \$8.62%

iall and nominal at \$9,25@9.50, 7: current makes, \$6.70; kettle, cats in fair demand, but at lower it short ribs, \$5.50 cash; \$5.006 tolear, \$6.23. Bacon quiet but \$3,73, and \$5.876@3,00, in firm at \$1.03. \$4, and lower; prime to fancy notice Western reserve, 11@12cs 10 Ohlo, \$6100.

nio, selic. ak, and lower, at 53@55c.

riket duli: red. 95c; amber and in good demand; white, 425c; ricet duli and prices a shade lower; Sc. live quiet at 58c. sheady at 1 \$9.75. Lard steady choice leaf tierce, 8c: do ker; st, but steady; shoulders, 456 lacon—Market quiet, but steady ribs, 55:6536c. Hams—Sugai

ne 12.-FLOUR-Steady; fancy, 54.7543,25; patent, \$7.00, let; 98-081.00; July, 93c. Corn 25-25c. itye. 50c. t; shoulders, 44c; clear rib, 51/6c. BUFFALO.

12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring negmues 2.000 bu Kansas at 4256013c.
nactive. Barley inactive.

-Dull: 4Mc for wheat: 4Mc for

DETROIT.
ne 12 -FLOUR-Neglected.
uir demand; exira, \$1.16; No. 1
ninber offered at \$1.07. OSWEGO: -GRAIN-Wheat steady; No. 1 14; red Ohlo held at \$1.15. Corn PRORIA.
-HIGHWINES-Firm; sales, 300

elphia delivery.

June 12. - The Producers' Council, do.

June 12.—PETROLEUM — Un-white, 110 test, 0½c.

12.—PETROLEUM—Market opened
6, advanced to \$1.15%, at which shipments, 55,000 bris, averaging

COTTON.
e 12.—Corron — Quiet: middling,
220 bales; sales, 50; exports, coastne 12.—Corron—Steady; middling

DRY GOODS. c 12.—Business light in all depart-on goods quiet but generally steady: demand and searce; prints quiet; reduced to 5½c, and Sprague's light ng low; woolen goods sluggish; cot-il and unsettled; foreign goods quiet. URPENTINE.

The Megaphone.

New York Herald.

well as the most curious, of inventions is the megaphone for

pera-glass. By means of its use y deaf are enabled to hear the with distinctness. It concen-ultiplies the sound in as high a uired. By applying it to the car uired. By applying it to the ear a dijustment a whisper can be al 300 feet away. Already the rested it sufficiently to be satisfe practicability. It is to be of the satisfe process own words, "It can be seen near-sighted now takes au il you do is place it on your lap, ouch your ear, and all sounds agnified fifty times if necessary. In be regulated for the car as you cope for the eye."

The satisfactory of this invention?"

a curious origin," answered the ing. "Strange as it may seem, brough the mistake of a reporter came to see my it went back and got it all mixed. He stated that I had got up a see partially deaf people hear, tensively copied, but I thought it until after a while. I found reteres from all over the countries it. I snawered some, saying its they kept piling in upon meing them at the rate of twenty. Then I began thinking about began experimenting. One day it I heard some one loudly. Had a little Lamb." I looked was near me and nobody was I discovered that the singer was gmen, who in a distant corner softly singing to himself. The I magnified the sound, and I ly, although I'm pretty deaf, the room had not heard a whiste first of the megaphone."

ndopendent.
say that our child is a generous the other day her grandather to buy herself some candy. As ut, she discovered a little begrevant steps. She stopped, and him then at her cent; then the ground, apparently lost in 19, with the sweetest smile on se, she stepped up to the foriorn may her hand on his shoulder, tone, "Here, little boy, take to and buy yourself a suit of e dinner." CELLANEOUS.

JAMES, TE DISPENSARY. ngton St., Chicago, III.

RIPTION FREE. ure of Nervous Debility, want of the whole train of gloomy attend-t has the ingredients. Address Dr. b West Sixth-sh. Chaclanat. Obta-

department of Butler University, under control of the Trustees of the latter institution. The Faculty will consist of ten members, five from each College. This step is regarded as a good one for all parties, and will put an end to the bitter fight that has raged for years in medical ranks. The Physio-Medical Society of the State is in session here. A committee has been appointed to report to the Convention tomorrow upon the necessity, if any exists, for regulating the practice of medicine in the State, and the legislation required therefor. Prof. G. N. Davidson, of Pendleton, read his annual address, which was devoted particularly to the investigation of truth in the practice of medicine. Dr. O. Churchill, of Nevada, Mo., read a paper on "The Causation of Disease," especially of the typhold type, and the danger arising from an epidemic form.

The stockholders of the Physio-Medical College met to-day and elected W. H. Drapier, of Indianapolis, and J. J. Rogers, of Pendleton, Trustees. CROPS. ILLINOIS. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

BELLE PRAIRIE, Ill., June 12.—Harvesti just commenced. Best crop ever raised in the county. Set down 750,000 bushels for Hamil-County. Fifteen bushels per acre. Corn od stand, and plowed from one to three mes. Not so much tobacco as usual. OUTAH, Ill., June 12.—The weather is and the wheat is put up in splendid condi-Grain good, and will exceed last year's Corn very good stand. Plowed from two RALEIGH, Ill., June 12.—In the midst of har-

rest. One-third cut. Up in good order. Qual-

NEBO, 111., June 12.—Harvesting. Yield from

NERO, Ill., June 12.—Harvesting. Yield from fifteen to twenty bushels. Ten per cent more screare and 10 per cent better than 1877. Good standof corn: far better than last year.

Tamaroa, Ill., June 12.—Early wheat cut. Good grain and put up in fine condition. Average yield not up to '77, but acreage greater. Total number of bushels will be in excess of last year. Corn been plowed from four to five

times.

Cobden, Ill., June 12.—Winter wheat half
cut. Yield not quite equal to 1877. Corn a fair
stand, mostly plowed twice.

Golconda. Ill., June 12.—Ninety-five per
cent of the early wheat harvested. Yield 50 per
cent of 1877 crop. Grain not so good. Later
meetics better.

JOHNSONVILLE, 111., June 12.—Cutting wheat.

bushels. Acreage much larger than 1877. Average stand of corn.

La CYONE, Kas., June 12.—Harvest just commenced. Best judges say 20 bushels. Berry plump. Farmers in good spirits.

HILLSDALE, Kas., June 12.—Wheat harvest commenced; 15 bushels to the acre. Quality fine. Secured in good order. Late rains have helped us out worderfully.

fine. Secured in good order. Late rains have helped us out wonderfully.

Lanned, Pawnee Co., Kan., June 12.—Winter what about half harvested. Grain fine and plump. Yield in well sown fields from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre. Increase in acreage 160 per cent over 1877. Weather mild and cool. Corn growing finely. Oats and barley about half a crop. Rye average field. The "American Desert" is the future wheat country of the United States.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
BEAVER CITI, Neb., June 12.—Spring wheat

and barley are fine. No insects to cause alarm

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., June 12 .- Indications

now show that the crop will be better than that

of 1877. The best stand of corn ever known

CALIFORNIA

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARTINEZ, Cal., June 12.—Wheat is heading out finely, overtopping the weeds, which pre-

Weather fine. No injury from rust or smut. A

heavy crop confidently expected. Onts head ing from five to seven feet high. Two crops of

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KENOSHA, Wis., June 12.—We have just re

turned from a trip through Kenosha County, and find wheat, barley, and oats looking fine,

except on low ground. Corn came up well,

and stands good. except on low ground. This

year more wheat has been sown than for several

ADABANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AUBURN, Ala., June 12.—Wheat harvested.

some damage from rust, but crop very largely

increased all over the State. The oat crop nearly all. Never better. Corn promising. Early planted in the silk. Cotton looks well, and generally brought to a stand. Fruit crop abundant, and early peaches ripe.

TENNESSEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—Wheat about

harvested. Mostly of an inferior quality. Cause, rust. The crop is not turning out over

50 per cent of a good average, but the acreage was largely in excess of last year. The amount of wheat raised will be about two-thirds of the trop of 1877.

DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—The Indiana

Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, rival medical schools in this city, have consolidated, and will form the medical

inated two weeks ago on low ground.

#### WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

rest. One-third cut. Up in good order. Quality excellent. Yield 80 per cent of last year. Corn in fair condition. Stand good.

STAMFORD, Ill., June 12.—Yield fifteen busheis to the acre. Quality very fine; 10 per cent better than in 1877. Corn is iooking well.

FARFIELD, Ill., June 12.—In the midst of harvest; fifteen to eighteen bushels. Grain is good. Up in shock in good order. Corn doing well. Gens. Pleasonton, Johnston, and McClellan on Gen. Grant's Campaign of 1834. The New York Hereld has interviewed Gen. Pleasonton (not the blue-glass man), former corps-commander of the cavalry of the Potomac Army under Hooker and Meade, in relation to the plan of the campaign mentioned by Gen. Grant in Paris in reply to Gen. Dick Taylor's magazine-article. Pleasonton proceeded to relate at some length a plan of a campaign against Lee, which, he says, he submitted to President Lincoln. The following paragraphs

Heraid representative—One word more, General. Mr. Wade is dead, and he is the only witness you have cited so far. Are there any liv ng who know of this plan? LINCOLN AND FARNSWORTH.

cent of 1877 crop. Grain not so good. Later varieties better.

Mynoral, Ill., June 12.—Harvest commenced. Yield about tweive bushels to the acre. Not all ripe yet.

BENTON. Ill., June 12.—Harvesting. Grain good. Crop 10 per cent better than last year. Corn has been plowed three times.

HIGHLAND, Ill., June 12.—Just beginning to harvest in Madison. Think wheat will go twenty bushels,—one-fitth more than last season. Only drawback, rust in some fields. Later variety seems to be generally good.

SALEM, Ill., June 12.—The early wheat is nearly cut. Grain plump and full. Heads not so large as last year. All things considered, we shall have 50 per cent more wheat than last season. who know of this plan?

LINCOLN AND FARNSWORTH.

Gen. Pleasonton (looking the inquirer in the face with a reflective air)—You remind me, and I thank you for it, that I have only brought as evidence one who is no more, and who could not, therefore, refute my statements. You force me, then, to give you the substance of a conversation which took place between President Lincoln and Gen. John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, who was then member of Congress and a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln. Gen. Farnsworth shortly after the War told me that when the army was fighting in the Wilderness he called to see Mr. Lincoln to hear the news; that he found Mr. Lincoln very much depressed at the loss of the large number of men which had been reported as killed and wounded, and in commenting on these losses he remarked, "I think we have made a great mistake in not having adopted Pleasonton's plan of campaign."

LINCOLN'S KNOWLEDGE.

JOHNSONVILLE, Ill., June 12.—Cutting wheat. Very fine. Scare about the rust all over. Yield will be good. Think it will come up to 1877. GALEMA, Ill., June 12.—The continued rain and cold weather which have prevailed in this section for the past two weeks have done considerable damage to corn. The grass crop, which is unusually heavy, will be ready for the sickle at least two weeks earlier than last year. The chinch bugs have put in a lively appearance, and are ravaging wheat-fields in certain parts hereabouts. The debut of the potatobette is also reported, and the crops will be greatly damaged thereby, no doubt. These ills, taken with the natural ones which befall husbandmen, do not inspire that class in this neighborhood with any degree of contentment. ROCKFORD, Ill., June 12.—The heavy and incessant storms for the past month have done great damage to corn and other small grain. The farmers are discouraged, and report if wedonot get some warmer weather—soon the corn crop will be a total failure. It is yellow and very sickly-looking. Many have had to plant over again. LINCOLN'S ENOWILEDGE.

Heratd representative—General, if you noticed the assertion in the Paris interview that neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Stanton was made aware of Gen. Grant's intended movements, do you believe that Mr. Lincoln knew what course Gen. Grant was likely to pursue?

Gen. Pleasonton (reflective blowing a cloud of smoke, into space)—From anything that Gen. Grant said, Mr. Lincoln was probably not aware of what Gen. Grant intended to do; but from the information in his possession, derived from

Ills, taken with the natural ones which befall hashandmen, do not inspire that class in this neighborhood with any degree of contentment. Rockford, Ill., June 12.—The heavy and incessant storms for the past month have done great damage to corn and other small grain. The farmers are discouraged, and report if we do not get some warmer weather soon the corn crey will be a total failure. It is yellow and very sickly-looking. Many have had to plant over again.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

McSCOUTAH, Kan., June 12.—Send on your starving Communes. Harvest hands are offered 100 pounds of flour or fifty pounds of pork, with board, per day.

ERIE, Kan., June 12.—On bottom lands winter wheat injured by overflow. Early corn is now waist high.

RICHMOND, Kan., June 12.—Winter wheat reatly improved. Prospect favorable for a fair crop. Fair stand of corn. Not much replanting.

OSWEGO, Kan., June 12.—Corn, fair stand. Much 'of it knee high. Oats heading finely. Wheat hurt some, yet 50 per cent better than last scason.

Henox Kan., June 12.—Corn, fair stand. Much 'of it knee high. Oats heading finely. Wheat hurt some, yet 50 per cent better than last scason.

Henox Kan., June 12.—Corn, fair stand. Much 'of it knee high. Oats heading finely. Wheat hurt some, yet 50 per cent better than last scason.

Henox Kan., June 12.—Corn, a poor stand. The bearded varieties of wheat filling full and plump. Smooth not so good.

Rikwatha, Kan., June 22.—Harvest has begun. The yield will be unprecedented and the quality the best we have ever had. The leavest thy wear is not to be compared with last.

INDIANOLA, Kan., June 22.—Harvest has begun. The yield will be unprecedented and the quality the best we have ever had. The harvest this year is not to be compared with last year. Good stand of corn.
Highland, Kan., June 12.—Winter wheat never looked better. Corn, a good stand.
Corrowood, Kan., June 12.—Some wheat cut. Will probably yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels. Good stand of corn generally. Richmond, Kan., June 12.—wheat partly harvested. Yield one-fourth larger than last year; 15 to 20 bushels. Corn prospects good.
Fort Scott, Kas., June 12.—Harvesting yield better that was expected. Some pieces going 30 bushels. Acreage much larger than 1877. Average stand of corn. A Herald representative on Saturday visited Gen. George B. McCliellan, the old commander of the Army of the Potomac and now Governor of New Jersey, at his residence. The point of Heraid reporter—"What are your views, General, of the Wilderness campaign, and of the report that 100,000 troops had been deliberately sacrificed?"

sacrificed?"

the silence I have always maintained on questions of this character. My own views of the water route are on record in my report to President Lincoln. Under no circumstances would I criticise Gen. Grant and his Wilderness campaign. I have seen so much wild and foolish criticism of movements and acts by those ignorant of the governing facts—have seen [here the General became very emphatic, as if speaking from personal experience] so much speaking from personal experience; so much injustice done to men, to their acts and to their motives, that I have learned to be cautious about criticism, and to be charitable in my conclusions. While I desire to be distinctly underbelief that the overland route in the movement on Richmond was not the true and wise one, and that the water route was, I am free to say that it is possible that, had I been in Gen. Grant's position, having his lights and information. I might have done executives he did. The crant's position, having his lights and informa-tion, I might have done exactly as he did. The General in command is the only one who, hav-ing all the information, can properly decide what is best to be done. As for Gen. Grant, he and I have always been on the friendliest terms, and under no circumstances could I be induced to criticise his military movements."

A Herald correspondent called upon Gen.

Joseph E. Johnston, at Richmond, Va., June 8, and asked him if he had read the "Chapter of History" in the Herard of the day previous. The General, in reply, said:

bere.

FAREFIELD, Neb., June 12.—Spring wheat, cats, and barley doing splendid. Making a rapid growth. Coplous raths.

GENOA, Neb., June 12.—The cool weather for the past two weeks brings grain on rapidly. No trouble from insects.

BROWNSVILLE, Neb., June 12.—Outlook is very fine. Corn magnificent. Well worked. Much of it waist high. The General, in reply, said:

"My note to Gen. Taylor was a private note, published without my being consulted. I have no authority to give my authority. I got a note from Gen. Taylor yesterday morning, dated Monday last, saying that he had written to the Hera d and sent a copy of my note. As to this matter, I can say nothing, because I am not at liberty to name my authority. Gen. Taylor ought to have consulted me before publishing my note, which was written to him in reply to a letter he wrote to me on the subject of a friendly conversation we had two years ago."

Gen. Johnston then gave the correspondent the following communication in reply to the matter published in the *Herald*: matter published in the Herald:

DEAR Str: In regard to your question in relation to my note published in Gen. Taylor's communication in the Herald of the 6th inst., I can only say that the note was not written for publication: and, as I am not authorized by my informant. I can say nothing on the subject for the press. Most respectfully yours.

J. E. Johnston.

barley. Early-planted corn magnificent. Growers of early potatoes coining money. Plums, extra heavy crop. Apples, some varieties a failure; others full; plenty of Bartlets. Apricuts and almonds scarce. Vegetables abundant. Pastures good. Stock in fine condition. In conclusion, Gen. Johnston said that, of course, he regarded Gen. Taylor's statement as true, and he wished he could join Gen. Taylor in the publication. He said he did not know where his informant was now, but he was an old acquaintance whom he knew well in former

HAMMOND GETTING IT. YANKTON, Dak. Ter., June 12.-A few days ago Gen. J. H. Hammond, Indian Inspector, left Yankton very suddenly to escape arrest on a criminal charge for the alleged false imprisonment of Henry Brockmann, late boss farmer at Crow Creek Agency. To-day he returned, and shortly after his arrival Brockmann's attorneys served papers upon him under a claim of \$5,000 damages for false imprisonment. Mr. Brockmann is out of town, and, on his return, he will proceed against Gen. Hammond under a criminal complaint. His grievance is that Hammond cause plaint. His grievance is that Hammond caused him to be arrested at Crow Creek Agency and imprisoned him, and threatened his life because he did not testify against Dr. Livingston, Agent at that post, whom Hammond has been investigating. Hammond's operations in the upper country have been of such a buildozing nature that there is no sympathy for him in this community.

ON THE GREAT REEF. Special Dispatch to The Tribune
LASALLE, Ill., June 12.—The Governor and Canal Commissioners arrived from Copperas Creek dam to-day, and, after visiting our fa-mons zine factories, embarked on the State propeller Illinois for Lockport MARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12.—Charters—Molding sand, Buffalo to Chicago, 55 cents free on board; doal, Cleveland to Chicago, 40 cents free; coal, Buffalo to Chicago, 30 cents per ton. Buffalo to Chicago, 30 cents per ton.

Clearances for twenty-four hours ending 8 o'clock—Props Empire State, merchandise, Alpena; Arabia, merchandise, Chicago; St. Louis, merchandise, Duluth; schrs Russian, 400 bris sait; Riverside, merchandise, Cleveland; Supenor, Bay City; J. J. J. Case, 1, 800 tons coal, Milwayer, M. Casson, Tologa, Parkey, Per Milwaukee; M. Capron, Toledo; Clara Parker, M. J. Cummings, 640 tons coal; Jen-nie Mattheus, T. A. Morse, Chicago; Myosotis, 630 tons coal, Kenosha; Darges Elma O. Cromwell, E. T. Gould, Larry Stockton, Saginaw. Myosotis, 630 tons coal, Kenosha; narres Elma O. Oromwell, E. T. Gould, Larry Stockton, Saginaw.

Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. on the 11th—Westward—Props A. Munroe, Hamilton to Port Stanley, Lake Erie: Canada, Hamilton to Toledo; Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg to Tolego; Clinton, Kingston to Duluth; barks Craftsman, Toronto, no orders; American, Ogdensburg to Cleveland: E. R. Williams, Oswego to Toledo; barges Grimsby and Clyde, Kingston to Duluth; schrs Toronto to Toledo; Annie Mulvey, Toronto to Detroit; Jamaica and J. R. Hayes, Charlotte to Chicago; W. H. Oades, Charlotte to Cleveland; Hoboken, Brockville to Black River; J. T. Mott, Ogdensburg to Cleveland; Brooklyn, Kingston to Duncan City, J. N. Carter, Toronto to Cleveland. Eastward—Props Haze, Buffalo to Ogdensburg; St. Albans, Chicago to do; California, do to Montreal; barks Florida, Bay City to Kingston; Wille, Black River to Brockville; St. Lawrence, Toledo to Kingston; schrs Anglo Saxon, Toledo to Kingston; Undine, Cieveland to Hamilton; Nellie Wilde and Belle Mitchell, Chicago to Kingston; Carrington, Cleveland to Brockville.

ANOTHER TUMBLE. Grain-cargo insurance rates took another tumble yesterday, and risks were written at 10c on the \$100. All the companies, with the exception of those forming the pool known as the Marine Insurance Union, were understood to be willing to write at the 'reduced figure, and the combination held for 20c, 10 off.

No efforts were made yesterday to effect a companies among the local agents, and it now seems.

promise among the local agenls, and it now seems probable that the war will be waged unrelentingly

probable that the war will be waged unrelentingly until the freezing-out process compels some of the companies to cry quits and submit to another pooling scheme.

Apropos of the break, the Milwaukee Wisconsin has the following:
President Moody, of the Pacific Mutual, Capt. E. P. Dorr, of the Ætna, and President Comstock: of the Traders' Insurance Company, were here yesterday in the interast of the pool tarif on cargoes by lake recently adopted. It appears that a number of companies refuse to work under this tariff unless certain contracts, entered into early in the season, are annulled. It is claimed that these contracts were made individually by Mr. Hibbard, and without the knowledge or authority of the companies ne represents. The gentiemen above named had a prolonged session with Mr. Hibbard, yesterday afternoon, but failed to extort a promise of annuliment, and returned home satisfied that the New York scheme is a failure. It is barely possible that all arrangements hitherto made between competing companies will no also go to smash in turn. NAUTICAL ACCIDENTS.

The scow Maggie, from Detroit to Rondeau, is out too long, and her owners are anxious. The steam-barge Coffinberry and tow had a parrow escape while passing the burning prop Mont-gomery Sunday night.

The schr Mary Ann, of Kingston, was damaged The schr Mary Ann, of Kingston, was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 lately, at Goderich, while about entering the harbor daring a squall.

Joseph Palliot, an employe of the Detroit Dry-Dock Company, was drowned Tuesday while at work on the schr Belle Hanscom. He secidentally fell into the river. He leaves a wife and children. A Kingston dispatch of the 10th inst. gives the particulars of the drowning or killing of Robert McClymont. He fell from the mast-head of the Ada Medora, when off Snake Island, Lake Ontario, and, striking some of the rigging underneath, bounded overboard. Every effort was made to rescue him, but without success. It is supposed he was killed by the fail, as he did not rise to the surface after first disappearing.

LAKE FREIGHTS. The local market was more active and easier, at 1%c for corn by sail to Buffalo, 7c on corn by water and 8%c by lake and rail to New York. Charters were reported for 5,000 by wheat, 395,-000 by corn, and 16,000 by rye. To Buffalo— Schrs John M. Hutchinson, H. W. Sage, T. P. Sheldon, H. C. Richards, Pensaukee, and D. E. Bailey, corn at 1%c; prop Dean Richmond, balance cargo rve. To Erie-Schr Allegheny, corn through. cargo rye. To Erio-Schr Allegheny, corn through.
To Kingston-Schr Bigler, corn on private terms.
To Goodrich-Schr Lake Forest, corn. To Ogdensburg-Prop City of Toledo, wheat and corn.
Lumber charters were made yesterday as follows: Schr Evaline Bates. 200,000 ft, from
Menominee to Chicago, private terms; scow Moses
Gage 200,000 ft, from Hamlin to Chicago, \$1.12½
per 1,000 ft; schr Myrtle, 180,000 ft, from Manistee to Chicago, \$1 per 1,000 ft.

THE MONTGOMERY. The burned bulk of the Montgomery lies four miles below Port Huron, on the American side. having been towed over by the tugs Crusader and Wilcox. Capt. Nyman states that the cause of the fire is unknown; others say that there were persons smoking near the pile of broom-corn. Everything is burned above the main deck, except her spars, pilot-house, and smoke-stack. She is a total wreck, although her hull is not injured to any great extent, and one arch is yet standing. She is great extent, and one arch is yet standing. She is resting on the bottom, but has keeled over so that her port side is submerged. Her deck cargo is rained, the barrels and bags being burned and broken open and the contents lost. Capt. Pridgeon arrived at Port Huron Monday from Detroit, and the work of relieving the wreck of her load of con-

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, June 12.—Arrived—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 620 bris flour, 10,800 lbs meal; prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 1,600 bu corn, 100 bu oats; North Star, Hennepin, 6,000 bu corn; prop Ed H. Heath, Hennepin, 4,800 pu corn; Andrew Jackson, Peru, 6, 150 bu corn. Cleared—Prop Welcome, Henry, 640 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles, 50,000 lath; prop Fearless, Morris, 19,000 ft lumber, 35,000 lath.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 12.—Arrived—Props Superior, J. S. Fay; schrs D. P. khodes, Ogarita, Sandusky. Cleared - Props Forest City, Anna Smith; schrs Shawnes, William Grandy, Harvey H. Brown. Wind-North.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to Tribune.
Milwauker, Jane. 12.—Grain freights—Quiet and unchanged. Charters to Buffalo, schrs Porter, 42,000 bu, and P. S. Marsh, 32,000 bu wheat, 1123sc; proo Canisteo, 10,000 bu rye on New York brough rate. ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Ente, Pa., June 12. - Arrivals-Stmr Idaho, Du-BRIE, ra., cane activate the state of the st

MICHIGAN CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., June 12.—Arrived—Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; steam barge Norman, shingles, Manistee.

Cleared—Barge Norman.

## NAVIGATION NOTES.

The steamship Ballentine was placed in Miller Bros.' dry-dock yesterday, and it was found that her wheel was badly broken, but in just what manner is not known. A new one will be placed on her. Extraordinary shortages seem to be the order of

the season. The latest reported is the Helvetia, which was short 500 bu of corn on a cargo of about 58,000 bu, discharged at Buffalo on her last trip. 58,000 bu, discharged at Buffalo on her last trip. There is always difficulty in tracing up these shortages, and, where the master or owner of a vessel are unable to do so, the loss is sometimes severe.

ELSEWHERE.

The repairs to the prop Ontonagon, at Detroit, are substantially completed.

When ready for business, the stmr Search will be one of the fastest excursion boats afloat.

The new prop Morning Star has arrived at Bay City for business on the East Bay Shore.

The cabins and smotie-stack of the stmr Search Van Epps are being removed at Detroit. She will be converted into a barge.

Hamilton, Out., has a catamaran which beats steamboat time.

The tug Parker is so badly covered with libels at Windsor that nobody will claim her.

It is thought that the tug Prince Alfred, such at Windsor, will be raised by the ead of the present week.

week.

The tag Compound has been sold at Buffalo by the United States Marshal for \$2,625, to James The star Allen Bulley has been refitted at Saginaw for passenger business on Little Traverse Bay. The scow Becker is receiving repairs at Milwankee. She was damaged here in a tilt with Twelfth-street bridge.

The steam fog whistle on the west end of Sable Island will be discontinued on the lat of July next until Turther notice.

The Alpena County Pioneer says the lock-gates for the Sault Canal, made in Detroit and taken there by boat, were rejected on account of bad workmanship and stock.

It is reported that the old prop Susquehanna is to be brought from Milwankee to this port and converted into a tow barge for the lumber trade.

A new boat for the Red River and Lake Winnipeg has been towed from Port Daihousie to Toronto. She will receive her engines and fittings at the latter port, and goes hence by rail as far as Fisher's Landing. She is thirty feet long, and is owned by John Poty.

The Buffalo Express of Tuesday savs the schr G. W. Holt, having on board a cargo of 16,000 bu of corn, was upitading at the Onondays Sait Duck Transfer Monday at rates presumably lower than those charred by the Elevating Company.

During the month of May there were shipped from Toledo 638,647 bu of corn. 13,402 bu of wheat, 908 tons of bituminous coal, \$3,600 worth of staves, 188,472 cubic ft of timber. \$1,000 worth of household furniture. The total value of goods exported in American vessels was \$155, 135; in foreign vessels, \$190,750. Total, \$345,855.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and the actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries, St ate street.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore. N. B. Milla.
Prop Clematis, Peshtigo, towing, east of Rush
street.
Prop Prussia, Montreal. sundries, Adams street.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, sundries, LaSalle
street. treeg Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Gas-House, Prop M. E. Robertson, Parry Sound, lumber, Market, Prop Maine, Ordensburg, sundries, Lassalie street. Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Twenty-seculed street. Prop C. Campbell, Ludnigoth, Iumber, Rivent's econd sirect.

Prop Favorite, Menominee. lumber, State street.

Prop New Era. Grand Haven. lumber, Rush street.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Alpena. Sheboygaa. aundries, Rush street.

Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.

Schr Peshtigo, Iumber, Rush street.

Bark Montmorency, Charlotte, coal, Adams street.

Schr M. E. Perew, Havana, lumber, Stetson's Silp.

Schr Graces Murray, Pensaukee, lumber, Market.

Schr Graces Murray, Pensaukee, lumber, Market.

Schr Mercury, Ludlington, lumber, Allen's Silp.

Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Stetson's

Silp.

Schr I. s. Bibesus, Silp. Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber, Stetson's Silp. Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber, Stetson's Silp. Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr Autaunto. Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, Ogden's Sile.

Schr Autaunto. Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, Ogden's Slip.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, lumber, Gas-House Slip.
Schr St. A. Irish, Muskegon, lumber, Alien's Slip.
Schr City Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr O. J. Hale, Charlotte, coat, east of Rush street. Schr E. A. Nicholson, Milwaukee, light, Rush street. Frop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street. Frop Annie Young, Buffalo, gant. Schw Ketchum, Ford Harbor, light.
Scow Waske Forrest, Manistee, light.
Scow J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, light.
Schr Pauline, Ludgwig's Fior, light.
Schr Harberoy, Buffalo, grain, undries.
Frop Harberoy, Buffalo, grain, undries.
Frop Schr Ludgwig's Fior, light.
Schr Inden Schr, Hanistee, light.
Schr Jover Lawson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jover Lawson, Hight.
Prop Joseph L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Joseph L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Mary, Muskegon, light.
Prop William Jones, Manistee, light.
Prop William Jones, Manistee, light.
Prop Belle Brown, Ludington, light.
Prop Belle Brown, Ludington, light.
Prop City of Trawerse, Traverse, sundries Schr Lucerne, Buffalo, corn.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, Hight.
Schr G. W. Gifford, Erie, grain,
Schr Tuman Moss, Manistee, light.
Schr Dawn, Pentwater, light.

#### COURTS OF APPEAL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—In connection fexamination of candidates for admission to the Bar, the Appellate Court to-day adopted rules requiring that candidates shall present themselves at a regular term, to be examined in open court. They must file certificates of moral character and evidences of hav-

amined in open court. They must file certificates of moral character and evidences of having pursued a course of study in a law school or in the office of a lawyer for two years. Tuesday of the third week in each term was designated as the time for examination. Candidates, after passing examination in this court, are permitted to withdraw the necessary paper to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

The Court also promulgated an order permitting the Clerk, where abstracts are furnished, to tax a printer's fee of 20 cents per hundred words of one copy of such abstract against the unsuccessful party not furnishing such abstract, as costs to be recovered by the saccessful party furnishing the Same.

The Committee on Examination reported a list of the successful candidates for admission to the Bar. But seven failed to pass. The Chief-Justice characterized the examination as very rigid, commended those who passed, and encouraged those who failed to renewed efforts. The following were the successful applicants, to whom license to practice will issue: A. A. Austin, Paris; Louis L. Burr, Bloomington; R. H. Brown, Bloomington; J. M. Grant, Springfield; R. Hatfield, Lincoln; E. S. Howell, Brighton; O. G. Hamilton, Carlinville; E. D. Jones, Champaign; G. M. Johnston, Peoria; W.-H. Kelligar, Pana; W. G. Metz, Bloomington; W. Preutiss, Macomb J. M. Ready, Farmer City; Slas W. Ruger, Ottawa; H. K. Rhodes, Quincy; H. G. Stone, Chicago; C. B. Soule, Carinville; Thomas Sterling, Springfield; J. C. Stanley, Sallivan; W. B. Townsend, Sullivan; J. G. Worthington,

ILLINOIS. Special Disputch to The Tribune. MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 12 .- The Supreme

Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Harrison Buckalew, brought here on a writ of error from Johnson County. Buckalew had been tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged the 12th of July next. The Court affirmed the verdict of the lower Court, and ordered the Sheriff of Johnson County to proceed with the execution of the prisoner on the day named.

The case involving the legality of the Chicago appropriation for municipal purposes, the issue of city scrip, etc., came up to-day, and was argued pro and con by J. F. Bonfield and Ed-ward Roby, and then taken by the Court.

MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

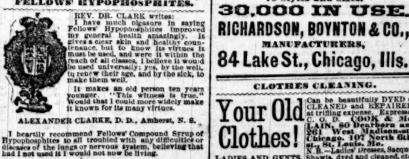
LANSING, Mich., June 12.—In the Supreme Court to-day, argument in Rickle vs. Dow was completed; Leetka vs. Wilcox et al., Bailev et al. vs. Wright, Wilcox vs. Musche, Cameron et al. vs. Blackman et al., Fisher et al. vs. Carrier et al., Grove et al. vs. Wise, all argued and submitted; Dickinson vs. Danes, Scriven vs. Hursh et al., Snow et al. vs. Weber et al., Liddle vs. Needham, Kerr et al. vs. Kingsoury et al., Marsh vs. Estate Tunis, Elliott vs. Hansons, Baker vs. Ingersoll et al., Stevenson vs. Robinson et al., French vs. O'Connor, all submitted on briefs. Cases on call to-morrow: 51, 97, 101, 103, 105, 106, 36, 46, 57, 98, 107, 109, and 111. al. vs. Blackman et al., Fisher et al. vs. Carrier

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 12.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the memorial of the late Lafayette Kellogg, Clerk of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, was ordered to be entered on the record, and an order entered appointing Clarence Kellogg Clerk of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father. A number of causes were heard by the Court.

W. U. T. NEW YORK, June 12 .- At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day the quarterly report of the Executive Committee was presented. It shows that the net profits for the quarter ending June 30, based on returns for April and May, are estimated at \$867,018, which, with the surplus at the close of the previous quarter, April 1, makes a total of \$1,055,878. Deducting \$170.-000 for the quarter's interest on the bonded debt, construction, and other expenses, and a balance remains of \$885,878. A dividend of 13/ per cent on the capital stock was declared payable July 15. This dividend requires \$525,-936, leaving a surplus of \$359,942.

Special Disputch to The Tribuni Озикови, Wis., June 12.—The funeral of Isaac Mears to-day was one of the largest which ever occurred in this county. Mears was kicked In the head by a colt on the 4th inst., and survived his injuries just a week. Deceased was an old resident, and a man of wealth and position. His death causes general gloom. FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES



HARRIS COFFILL, Windsor, N. S. Consulting Office for Consumptives, Western Medical Institute, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Jawes I. Fellows—Dear Sir. We were induced opreseries your Compound Syrup of hypophospilites by Dr. McMaster, and its use has been attended with such satisfactory results as to warrant our employing it argely from this time forward.

A. SLEE, SR., M. D.

M'CORMICK HALL.

# APOLLO CLUB EXTRA

Select LADIES' CHORUS 80 VOICES. Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, one of America's greatest Sopranos; Mr. Digby V. Bell. Eminent Baritone; Mr. Julius Fuchs, Planist. Reserved Seats can be had to-day at 152 State-st., and at hall after 7 p. m.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL. THE WONDERFUL

#### MIDGETS! THE Most Marvelous Human Beings Upon Earth,

Are now holding Levees Afternoon and Evening from 2 to 4:30, and from 7 to 9.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. THE HIT OF THE SEASON!

THE MAN OF SUCCESS! By the REGULAR COMPANY of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE. N. B. -This Great Play will be presented every night this week, and at Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Monday Evening next—THE MOTHER'S SECRET.
Sunday Evening, June 16—The Wonder, J. HARRY
SHAN'ON, the Boy Orator, and HARRY EYTINGE,
the dashing Comedian, with full support.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS. THIRD WEEK. Monday evening. June 10, every evening during the week. UNCLETOM'S CABIN

The Plantation Jubilee Singers In new Hymns and Melodies. The Rescue of Eva. The Beautiful Transformation Scene concluding at 10:45 each evening.

WEST END OPERA HOUSE. On Saturday Evening next, June 15, the many friend of Miss LOIE FULLER will tender her a Grand Complimentary Benefit

At the above neat little Theatre. Miss Fuller is about to start on a starring tour through the Middle States, supported by a powerful company of professionals, among whom are Miss Eva Vincent, Mr. C. S. Coon, Mr. E. C. Ellis, and the brilliant child-actress. Edith Maude Ellis, and others, who will also appear at the benefit Saturday night. NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and MEXICO is the programme of the evening. RIVERSIDE HOTEL.

Tickets for Second Hop, Saturday Evening, June 18, may be had at Cobb's Library, for holders of which A FREE SPECIAL TRAIN Will leave Central Depot at 7, stopping at usual stations. Returning, leave Riverside at 11:30. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

THE BUTTERFLY BALL Last performance Thursday Afternoon, June 13, at 2:30 o'clock.
Reserved Seats, \$1. Admission to lower parts of the house, 50 cents: Second Balcouy, 25 cents.
The curtain will rise promptly, and no one will be allowed to take a seat except between acts.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY.......Proprietor and M LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON OF

THE ORIGINAL BLACK CROOK.

Palmer & Co. 's Superb Production. Mile. BOYFANT and Extensive Ballet Troupe. Cardell's Beautiful Am azons. The Novelty Stars, Laurence Sisters, Fred I Levantine, Goldle Steele, and Sallis St. Clair. Strong Dramatic Company. Spectacular, Scenic, and Cos-tumary Brilliancies. Matiness Wednesday and Satur day, 2:30. Monday—Tony Pastor and his entire troupe

MERCHANTS' BANK BUILDING. Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sta The Famous and World-Renowned STRASBURG CLOCK.

Continuous exhibition day and evening from 10 to 230. 2,000 visitors at its opening. Overwhelming parouage at all hours and everybody delighted. Admis STEAMER FLORA. Programme of excursions for the week ending Jul
15, from Clark street bridge:
Thursday, June 13—To Evaston at 2:30 p. m.
Friday, June 14—To Hyde Park at 2:30 p. m.
Saturday, June 15—On the lake at 2:30 p. m.
Good Band on board. Fare for each round trip, 2
cents. We charter on favorable terms to churche schools, societies, clubs, picnics, and private parties.

SOUTH PARK PHAETONS

Leave the corner of Oakwood and Drexel Boulev'ds And the Park Retreat at 9 o clock a. m., and ever twenty minutes thereafter until 7 p. m. Fare 10 cents NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

To-night-Matinee Saturday and Sunday HAPPY CAL WAGNER The Great! The Renowned! The Greatest Show ye offered. Prices cheapest in the city.

Monday, June 17, Prof. Hughes' London Egyptian Mystery, and Happy Cai Wagner's Minstrels.

TALKING MACHINE.

EDISON'S WONDERFUL PHONOGRAPH It TALKS, LAUGHS, WHISTLES, and SINGS. Exhibited daily at 179 State-st., Palmer House. Admis TOBACCO.

## NOTICE TO CONSUMERS



The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed
against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other ping tobacco
bearing a hard or metallic label render themselves
lable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade-marks are punishable by fine and
imprisonment. SEK ACT OF CONGRESS.

Al G. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on
each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped
thereon.

Over 7.088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and near-Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories. Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about \$3,500,000, and during past 12 years over \$20,000,000. These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturer's rates.

FURNACES.

eating a entilation **Boynton's Furnaces** 30,000 IN USE. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS,

CLOTHES CLEANING. Your Old CLEANED and EEPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & Dic-LAIN, 80 Dearborn and EARLY Chicago. 107 North Gibs. St. St. Louis. Mo. N.B.—Ladies Dresses, Sacques N.B.—Ladies Dresses, Sacques Shawla dyed and cleaned, etc.

BIRDS. BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds. Goldfish & Aquariums. FRED KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st. Taliformiets' Materials & Taxidermists' Materials, &c.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

BEAUTY:

Secretofa Fair Face.

An Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Beautiful than she now is,

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish. upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

# MAGNOLIA

The Magnotta Balm is a sure device for creating s pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner. It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and ex-

It makes the plainest face beautiful. It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a daszling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is no life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot delect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Macrotta Barn, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, VIA QUEBEC, VIA BALTIMORE.

PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates. Accommodations the excellent. Three weekly Satings each way. Cabin, \$60 to \$60; Intermediate, \$40, gold. Steersee, Execurrency.
Shortcast sea Route, Superior Shipa, Experiencedoff-ficers. Disciplined Crews. Satety the Governing Rule.
Emigrant and Steerage Passengers, through to all points at special rates.

Apply to

ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agents,
72 LaSalle-st., Chicago VIA QUEBEC, VIA BALTIMORE.

STATE LINE. NFW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST. LONDONDERRY and the Parts Exposition STATE OF INDIANA. Thursday. June 30 STATE OF LOUISIANA. Thursday. June 20 First cabin \$60 and \$75, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, \$45. Return ticke

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow. VICTORIA, June 15, 3 pm | DEVONIA, June 29, 3 pm CIRC'SSIA, June 22, 10 am | ANCHORIA, July 6, 10 am

New York to Southampton and London.
UTOPIA. June 28, 2 p m ! CALIFORNIA July 3, 7 a m
Cabins 868 to 880. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, 80. Steerage, 828.
HENDEISON BROTHERS, 86 Washington-st. National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London

Cabin passage from 850 to 870 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$26. Drafts on Great Britain and Irelard information apply to For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st. North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, Loudon Harre, and Bremen, first cabla, \$100; second cabla, \$60, gold; stearcage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2Bowling Green. New York.

INMAN LINE. United States and Royal Mail Steamers. New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. C. BROWN, Gen. Western agent. 22 South Clark-st. Dratts on Great Britain and Iroland for sale.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES

AND TRANSPORTATION.

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, May 29, 1878.—Sealed proposals, indorsed Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Ciothing, or Transportation, &c. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. of and 83 most of Transportation, &c. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. of and 83 most of Tuesday, June 18th, 1878. for furnishing for the Indian service about 675,000 pounds Bacon, 38,000 pounds Baking Fowder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn. 450,000 pounds Baking Fowder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn. 450,000 pounds Baking Fowder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn. 450,000 pounds Eard, 1,100 barrels Mess Pork, 215,000 pounds Mice, 7,000 pounds Flour, 56,000 pounds Hard Bread, 113,000 pounds Hominy, 19,800 pounds Hard Bread, 113,000 pounds Hominy, 19,800 pounds Hard Bread, 113,000 pounds Soap, 8,000 pounds Sugar, and 1,356.

COR pounds Wheat.

OCR pounds Wheat.

A part of Afficing, 35,000 yards; Standard Calico, 100,000 pounds Sugar, and 1,356.

OCR pounds Wheat.

A part of Afficing, 35,000 yards; Standard Calico, 100,000 pounds Sugar, and 1,356.

OCR pounds Wheat.

A part of Afficing, 35,000 yards; Standard Calico, 100,000 yards; Denims, 14,680 yards; Edingham, 82,500 yards; Brown Sheeting, 230,000 yards; Brown Sheeting, 250,000 yards; Brown Sheeting, 250,0

Notice to Contractors and Builders. Scaled proposals will be received until 12 m. July 8, 1878, for crecting a new building for county offices, and for repairing and enlarging the present one in Morrison. Whiteside County, Ill., such construction to be in either case strictly in accordance with plans and prediction. Morrison, also at the office of G. R. Ramall, Architect, at 602 west Washington-st., Cricago.

Bids to be for the entire job, including masonity, carpenter work, and for the iron work for the fire-proof vaults. Good security will be required of the contractor. Proposals to be placed in the hands of the County Clerk for action of the County Board at its session beginning July 8, 1878. The right B reserved to reject any or all bids.

P. B. REYNOLDS.

P. B. REYNOLDS,
J. L. MARVEL,
WARREN BOND,
TYLER MeWHORTER,
C. C. JOHNSON,
P. SPAFFORD,

EXTRACT OF BEEF. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

LIEBIO COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 48, Mark Lane, London, England. SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES

PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask YOUR Dealer for them.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. \$ Sunday excepted. \$ Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. licket Offices. 62 Clark st. (Sherman Rouse) and st ### Arrive.

### A

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Blutts, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. The Chicago and the state of the state of the Moother road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. a—pepot memor of Wells and Kinzie-sta. b—benot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Chana and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 39 Clark-st., and at depots.

| Leave. | Arrive. Mcndota & Galesburg Express.

Otlawa & Streator Express.

Otlawa & Streator Express.

Otlawa & Sloux City Express.

Pacific Fast Express.

Pacific Fast Express.

Oscala Fast Ex Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16 whee Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha or the Paulic Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex 12:30 p. m. 3:35 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 7:55 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 7:55 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 p. m. 7:55 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 p. m. 7:55 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 p. m. 7:55 p. m. 7:55 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 p. m. 7:55 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, Union Depot, corner Matison and Canat-sta. Ticket Office, es South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
sepot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seco
Tickes office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Facilite Hotel, and at Falmer House. Mail (vis Main and Air Line). 7:00a m. 6:55 a, m. 1020 A. m. 7:40 p. m. 40:35 a, m. 10:30 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 40:30 a. m. 10:30 a PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. 65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO. rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. 7:03p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

Depart. Arrive. MANKAKEE LINE
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Cincinnati, Indianapolis & 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Night Express. 8:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and sherman-siz. Ticket Office, 5d Clark-si., Sherman House.

Davenport Express. 7:50 a.m. 7:55 p. m. Omaha, Leaven with & Atch Ex 10:30 a.m. 8:40 p. m. Peru Accommodation. 5:500 p. m. 10:20 a.m. Right Express. 10:00 p. m. 1 6:30 a.m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta. Leave. | Arrive. Day Ma ... 9:00 a.m. 4:20 p. m. Nashvil le st d'Florida Express 5 7:30 p. m. 5 7:15 a. m.

Friday For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., . 7 p. m. Tuesday.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc.,
Wednesday.
Docks foot of Michigan-av. \*\*Sundays ex

NEURALGIA

and all nervous affections are cared immediately DR. CHONIER'S ANTI-NEURALGIC FILLS. Sin Paris at Levaneur's Pharmacy. Mailed on rece of price (21, 25) by

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The receipts from the tax on spirits were The internal revenue receipts amounted to \$16,668 yesterday.

The Rev. William Ross, of Rothesay, Scotland, is a guest at the Brevoort. The Rev. Dr. DeKoven, of Racine, has

seclined the call to Tripity Church, New York. The Sub-Treasurer disbursed \$155,108 yes-terday, of which \$15,000 was in payment of pen-

The Sub-Treasury sold \$101,000 of the w 4-per-cents yesterday, and the boys in the of-

Johnny Hand's admirable ochestra will wells first concert for the season this evening at e South Park Pavilion, corner of Cottage Grove enue and Tnirty-ninth street.

Charles Johnson, 12 years of age, residing at No. 1250 Van Buren street, while running along on top of a freight-train on the Northwestern Road, fell between two cars, was run over, and instantly killed.

The temperature vesterday, as observed y Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Taisung uilding), was at 8 a.m., 64 degrees; 10 a.m., 4; 12 m., 64; 3 p. mã. 64; 8 p. m., 59. Baromerat 8a. m., 30.4; 8 p. m., 30.8. The Commencement exercises of Ripon College, Wisconsin, will be in progress during the week after next. The address to the literary societies will be delivered on the evening of the 25th by the Rev. F. W. Fisk, D. D., of this city.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward were to have held a meeting last night at Lochner's Hall. No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, but the attendance was small, and those present deferred the meeting for one week, at the same place.

Fishing must be good at Neenah, Wis. A Chicago gentleman writing from that place informs a friend that himself, wife, and daughter aught 160 bass, pike, and pickerel, ranging from one and a half to four pounds each. That was on the 10th inst.; the next day he expected to catch

The Fifteenth Ward General Committee the Democratic party of Cook County, other-ize known as Tammany, met last evening at the erner of Centre and Larrabee streets, and, after inexcusable amount of very much diluted talk, ecceeded in electing permanent officers, after iich they adjourned.

A piece of ground 55 feet front by 175 feet, deep, in William Jones' Addition, located on Prairie avenue, between Eighteenth and Twenticta streets, and belonging to Fernando Jones, was yesterday sold by William C. Grant, Trustee under a morigage for \$15,000, made to the Travelers' Insurance Company for \$14,000, the mortgages becoming the purchasers.

The Rev. George Mueller preached at the Second Presbyterian Church last evening. The several churches in the vicinity gave up their regular prayer-meeting service, and the result was that he had an andience that tested the capacity of the eddice. He took as his subject "Edification," and he handled it with that eloquent simplicity which characterizes him. Yesterday morning he talked to nearly 100 ministers in Farwell Hall on his experience in the ministry.

had sent in to the management their ulti-matum, which was that if they were not at once satisfied they would try to have a castodian appointed. It was also stated that Miss Frances Williard had resigned, and that it was likely that pending negotiations be-tween the stockholders and some outside parties for the purchase of the puper would soon come to a head. It was impossible to find any of the Post managers so as to learn what truth there is in these stories.

The Socialists of the Fifteenth Ward held orth last evening at, the corner of Willow and arrabee streets. Mr. S. Stern occupied the chair and Mr. N. Glasner officiated at the books, peeches were made by Mosers. T. J. Morgan, ohn Feltes, H. Graf, J. Schophoffen, and others. Speeches were made by Mossrs. T. J. Morgan, John Feites, H. Graf. J. Schophoffen, and others. All that was new about them consisted in the frequent admonitions they contained to the members of the party to preserve good order at the long-looked for picnic which is to come off Sunday, and to do nothing which would in the least tend to show that there is any foundation for the rumor that the picnic was to be only another name for violence and perhaps a general rising.

violence and perhaps a general rising.

Postmaster Palmer has received information from the Foreign Mail Office of the Post Office Department that, owing to the lack of other opportunities for the exchange of samples of merchandise, it has been decided to extend to the public the facilities available through the Danish Colonial Office at St. Thomas, W. I., and British Packet Services thence, for the transmission in the mails made up at New York for St. Thomas of correspondence from the United States for Mexico, Honduras (other than British). Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicarangua, Salvador, and the United States of Colombia, including Aspinwall and Fanama, for samples of Merchandise only. Prepayment-of postage is compulsory, and must be made to the port of debarkation, and the rates and conditions are the same whether correspondence is forwarded to St. Thomas direct, or via Bernada, Havana, or Kingston. Full particulars as to rates may be learned at the Post-Office.

The remodeling of the Honore Building

The remodeling of the Honore Building is progressing rapidly. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway Company will occupy the corner store on the main floor, which has a frontage of eighty feet on Adams street and forty feet upon Dearborn street. The Company will also occupy that portion of the second floor lying south of the Dearborn street entrance to the building. The third floor of the building is being rapidly put in shape for use as military headquarters, and great case is being taken in fitting them up. The offices will have a frontage on both Adams and Dearborn streets, and 'consequently have plenty of light. Workmen are moving the main stair-case of the building to the back end of the hall. This stair-case now comes out on Dearborn street, and leads to the Mailing Department, Postmaster's Office, Special Agonts' Department, Railway Service Division, and Letter Carriers' Department. The main entrance to the second floor will be found hereafter on Adams street. A passenger elevator is to be placed in the building.

Tomlinson & Reed, the contractors for the

Tomlinson & Reed, the contractors for the stone-work of the city's portion of the Contibuous, were happy yesterday when they heard of Jodge Williams' refusal to grant an injunction restraining the city from going on with the work. A reporter called at their office, on West Polk street, between Canal street and the river, in the afternoon. The large yard was filled with cut and sawed stone, and there were several steam-saws busily at work. Mr. Reed said: 'We have been going on with our preparations for some time, without waiting for the decision in the injunction wait." 'You propose to go ahead, then, as fast as possible?' 'Yes; we will commence putting in cerricks and making other arrangements to-morrow.' 'When will you begin setting stone on the new building?' 'As soon as the stone for the ground cobres arrives. We have a contract with a firm in Maine to deliver the special stone required for this in fifteen days from 10-day, and when it gets here will go immediately to work with fifty men. 'How much cut stone have you already on hand?' 'About 9,000 feet here and at the Twelfth street yard and about 20,000 feet at Hinsdale & Doyle's quarries. Tomlinson & Reed, the contractors for the

## THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were \$200.

About \$500 in paper was paid out to mer-The Comptroller's clerks are at work on the teachers' April scrip, and expect to have it ready by Saturday.

Two more cases of scarlet-fever were resorted, from which it would seem that the disease

ing again. The Tressurer's receipts were: Water-Of-

fice, \$5,610.75; Collector, \$281; Comptroller, \$62,75. Total, \$5,754.50. The Mayor is expected home Saturday, and it is said that he will send names for the offices to the Council Monday night.

Very little was said at the City-Hall about Judge Williams decision in the stone matter, no one there taking much interest in it. Ald Cook, of the Building Committee, was around in the morning, and appeared jubiant. He said work would be commenced at once, and in a few days,

one would be able to see the beginning of the future City-Hall. The Superintendent of Police has been notified by the Chief of Milwaukee that John Finerty is there. The lad is 11 years old, and is supposed to have run away from his home in Chicago. The clerks are finding fault because no

one seems to take interest enough in them to cash their scrip even at 92. All they can get from bro-kers and dealers is about 85. The Syndicate will not touch their paper. not touch their paper.

The certificate case was argued in the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon yesterday, and the scrip case will be heard to-day. Decisions may be given within a week, but the reasons therefor are apt to remain unknown for two or three months.

The denial of Mr. Folz that he is in realithe definal of Mr. Foix that he is in reality the City Sealer, and that Mr. Bensinger is a
mere figure-head, hasn't put at rest the stories in
circulation. It is certain that Mr. Heath, both before and after the election, promised the place to
S. E. Cieveland, and it is alleged that Frank Milligan promised it to Foiz. The story is the Mayor
desired to keep his word, but Milligan
wouldn't let him, saying that he didn't care what
Heath said, Foiz should have it. It is said Foiz
was afraid the Council would not confirm him. so Heath said, Folz should have it. It is said Folz was afraid the Council would not confirm him, so he allowed Bensinger's name to be sent in for confirmation, the agreement being that the latter should take a saiary, while Folz should have the bulk of the profits. It is impossible to substantiate these stories, and it is not improbable that they are put afloat for the purpose of preventing Bensinger's holding on to the office. Frank Milligan, who is said to have made all the Mayor's appointments except one or two, doesn't apparently care what is said about him, since he has as yet made no denial of his alleged connection with Folz in the Selership.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Mr. Rice persisted in talking, amid calls for the

sity for a committee of conference to call a council to act on the resignation.

The question was demanded by many.
A young man moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered. ['Question!'' 'Question!'']

The motion to adjourn was put, and the nays were apparently in the majority.
A rising vote was called for, and the yeas were 118 and the nays 109.
Whereupon the Society adjourned.
From subsequent conversations it is very evident that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction at the result. Whether it will take definite shape time will determine.

MATRIMONIAL

COGGESHALL-HOPKINS.

Louise Hopkins took place yesterday evening at

the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Ervine Hopkins, No. 66 Warren avenue. At 6 o'clock

the bridal party entered the parlors, the brides maids being Miss Lily Breed and Miss Minnie

Gates and the groomsmen Messrs, Charles Tyrrell and Walter Oakley. The Rev. D. N. Vanderveer

The reception was held from 7 to 9 p. m., and

City, and Miss Annie M. Goodell, daughter of Mr. R. E. Goodell, the well-known banker and politician. At 11 o'clock the brids! company entered the church. The ushers were Messrs. G. M. Alexander, James P. Lowe, Fred Tuttle, W. S. Carver, W. J. Johnston, and C. F. Kimball, and the bridesmaids Misses Mary M. and Jennie M. Goodell, sisters of the bride. The Rev. Clinton Locke officiated. At the residence of Mr. Goodell, No. 720 Michigan avenue, there was a reception, attended by about fifty of the intimate friends of the family. The young couple will start on a bridal tour to San Francisco this morning.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD. The June graduating exercises of the Normal school will occur upon the 28th inst. The class

is one of the largest that has ever left the institution, a large proportion being graduates of the City High School.

The closing exercises of the Morgan Park Min-tary Academy will take place this afternoon. A train for the accommodation of friends from the city will leave the Rock Island depot at 12:20 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

New YORK, June 12.—The Combination Rub-

ber Company, of this city, has failed. Liaoili-

GERMANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 12.—The Germans'

Arbeiterbund continued their session to-day at

Union Hall, with a large attendance. Reports showed a present membership of 2,578, distrib-

The wedding of Mr. C. P. Coggeshall and Miss

The trial of the stink cases will be resumed in the Criminal Court Tuesday. The case of Simoni, the murderer of

McCue, will be called in the Criminal Court this William White doing business at No. 60 Pacific avenue, fell victim to the County Collector

Some one asked Mr. Dean to withdraw as abortion.

Mr. Dean consented.

Mr. Rice then read a series of resolutions, regretting the financial embarrassment of the Society, accepting the pastor's resignation with "sincer reluctance and heartfelt regret," recognizing his pulpit balent and his manly, Christian independence, extending deep sympathy to him for the loss of his wife, and returning thanks to God for the great prosperity which the Society had enjoyed under the pastor's similstry.

The resolutions were unnimously adopted.

The motion to adjourn was renewed.

An old gentleman called attention to the necessity for a committee of conference to call a council to act on the resignation. yesterday. He failed to pay his taxes, and a Sol Hopkins, of the Stock-Yards, is an-

nounced as candidate for Commissioner in place of Tabor, whose time expires this fall. Mr. Hop-kins is said to be a good man. Joseph Sparks, charged with the murder of Dewitt a few weeks ago, was arraigned yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. A motion was returned to quash the indictment, but was promptly

Since the expose of McDonnell & Co. in these columns that firm has ceased to exist. Commissioner Bradley now supplies the hospital with goods in his own name, and no one disputes his prices, acting on the principle, "You takke me and I will takke you." The secret committeemeetings have falled to suppress this fact.

At the Board meeting Monday, Architect Egan sent in an estimate for \$12,000 in favor of the granite contractor on the Court-House; but yesterday he discovered his mistake and asked to withdraw it, and it was withdrawn. It was done, however, in secret, and very little can be said against it, because it is the correction of an error and in the interest of economy.

he had an andreace that tested the capacity of the edition. He look as his subject "Editionion," and in the interest of occomony. It is the took as his subject "Editionion," and in the interest of occomony. It is the took as his subject "Editionion," and in the interest of occomony. It is the took as his subject to nearly 100 ministers in Farwell Hall on his experience in the ministry.

The Garritys do not seem to have given up all hope of yet cheating the Pententiary, Their attorneys have worked up a bill of exceptions, which degree the contracts as the contract has been been updated by the subject too, which against the contract has been been to be admitted to boil pending the against its obtained, their lawyers will ask that the soundries be admitted to boil pending the against which cannot well be heard before the back of the country that the contract has been let, propose to proceed at the country morning from the residency, the parents, 87 Haron street. The funeral cortage was one of the largest that has ever been seen in the city, numbering over 100 carriages. The remaining the contract, has been let, propose to proceed at the country morning from the residency, the largest that the country morning from the residency to the largest that has ever been seen in the city, numbering over 100 carriages. The remaining the country clerk's office yesterday rathers.

At a cancer of the largest that has ever been seen in the city, numbering over 100 carriages. The remaining that the country clerk's office yesterday rathers. In which may be a subject to the country clerk's office yesterday rathers. In which is the country clerk's office yesterday rathers. At a cancer of the country clerk's office yesterday rathers. At a cancer of the country clerk's office yesterday rathers are allumbaged as the propose to the state, embracing all who country clerk's office yesterday rathers. At a cancer of the country clerk's office yesterday rathers are allumbaged as the country clerk's office yesterday rathers. At a cancer of the Judge Williams' decision in the injunction suit, wherein it was proposed to prohibit the city using Bedford stone in the building of the city's half of the Court-House, has upset the Lemont

\$28,000 "extaas." It would have passed, too, but for the enthusiasm of his friends, one of whom wanted to vote him \$12,000 to cover the discount he had paid on county orders, and another who wanted to advance him \$10,000 on the 15 per cent rebate on his contract. In the discussion of the propositions it occurred to one member that the county was in bad shape, —especially the Court-House Fund. —whereupon Mr. Fitzgerald proposed to borrow from the General Fund to accommodate the contractor, but some one suggested that this fund was overdrawn, and the whole matter was dropped. Another secret meeting is to be held saturday aftgrnoon, and there is scarcely a doubt but all the extravagant schemes of Walker friends will prevail.

The Committee appointed some time ago

but all, the extravagant schemes of Walker' friends will prevail.

The Committee appointed some time ago to revise the Hospital rules with a view to reorganizing the Medical Board and introducing several of the pets of the "King" have been noiding secret meetings every day for a week or more. These meetings are been controlled by an element of which it is unnecessary to speak, but so controlled simply because they have been seret. It was not until yesterday, however, that the dark-lantern gatherings came to a head, and the result was that the Committee will report Monday recommending the abolition of the present Board and the appointment of another. The recommendation contemplates that the new Board shall be composed of three of the Rush Medical Faculty, three of the Chicago Medical Faculty, and seven to be selected outside of the colleges, —thirteen in all. The consideration of the subject led to a warm and angry dispute, coming especially of Fitzgerald introducing a letter on the subject from Dr. Davis, which he construed to be a recommendation that Homeonathy be recognized in the reorganization. The other members construed the letter differently, and the report will be as indicated.

Sherry and Connelly, the murderers, who

Sherry and Connelly, the murderers, who are under sentence to be hanged the 21st, are in a bad fix. The record in both their cases has been prepared by H. H. Anderson,—a volunteer for Sherry,—but this does not seem to satisfy Connelly. Yesterday he was engaged writing a letter to Judge Jameson, before whom he was convicted, denouncing his attorney. Mr. Coffee, and calling for assistance, charging that, while he had been appointed by him to defend him (Connelly), he was doing nothing, but was supinely loitering in the neighborhood of saloons, etc. Connelly was asked about the letter by a reporter, and he denied it all, but not before the two condemned had had a private talk. Connelly was then accused by the reporter of having misstated the facts in the case, whereupon he rejoined in very emphatic language that he had never told alle in his life. Sherry was present, and the rejoinder was too much for him, and he replied, "You —, you lied when you swore against me." This was the end of the interview, and the facts are that Sherry was shout half right, for Connelly is really addressing, or has addressed, Judge Jameson on the subject. Sherry and Connelly, the murderers, who

## CRIMINAL.

Mark Davis, said to be wanted in Louis ville for crime, was discharged by a jury at Justice

Constable Doran and several men who sisted him to burn a house in Oak Park were yes erday discharged upon the charge of arson. Ju-tice Saisbury held that Doran had authority to burn the house, and that there was no law makin; hat act arson.

Ignatz and Joseph Stein, the wholesale liquor dealers who are charged with having violated the Internal-Revenue laws in not entering sales of spirits upon the Government books, year-lerlar appeared before Commissioner Hoyne and gave bail in \$1,000 for a hearing this morning. Hugh Reed, hackman, was fined \$100 yesterday by Justice Foote for violating that section of the city ordinances which says that hackmen must have their license number painted upon the lamps of their vehicles. Three other hackmen will be tried to-day for the same offense.

The case of Anton Funk was postponed yesterday by Justice Hammill till to-day. White Constable Nurphy was taking Funk back to jail a man named McLaughin, who hangs around North Side Justice Courts, made an attempt to rescue the prisoner. Murphy drew a revolver and scared McLaughlin off. Mc Laughlin was subsequently arrested. It is said that Funk gave a man \$14 to hire somebody to go his bail and that he spent the money for a suit of clothes for himself.

DR. VANDEVER. THE UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURC SOCIETY

heid a meeting last evening for the purpose of tak ing action on the resignation of the parsor, the Rev. D. N. Vandever. There were about 500 present—members and pew-holders. Deacon Bradley was elected Moderator.

After the resignation, which has been published,

Resolved. That we accept the resignation of the paster, to take effect Auz. St, and that the Church grant him an immediate leave of absence; and task the Church assume the leave of the nouse new occupied by the pastor, and releve him of all payment of rent therefor after the 31st day of August next.

#### UXORICIDE

Cold-Blooded Murder of a Wife by a Drunken Husband.

The Assassin a Bohemian Bird-Cage Maker and Saloon-Keeper.

Two of Their Children Witness the Horrid Deed.

Just as the Jesuit Church bells were tolling respers, at 7:15 o'clock last evening, a bruta was added to the already long list accredited to the present year. location was on Nineteenth street, between Fiske and May streets, a settlement densely populated with Bohemians, and called from this fact, in derision, "Pilsen," after a Bohemian city of the same name. Notwithstanding the fact that Bobe mians are given hard and bloody names by the English-speaking residents, and have the reputation of loaning out their knives and assassin hands to whoever will they are different in characteristics, at least so far as this city is concerned. They are rough, generally uneducated, and consequently quick to passion, lacking all power of reasoning. Many are of brutal tendencies, and fights and cases of maybem are frequent among them. In short, as the race is represented in this city, they keep well to themselves, and are troublesome only when they come into antagonistic contact with such nationalities as the Irish, or when they mingle in a strike or riot as they did last year. The fact is that the murder of Owen Devitt by the Bohemian Joseph Yskra or Sparks, some few weeks ago, was the first or second time that a Bohemian citizen has placed himself in a murderer's cell. The murder of last evening, following in close succession, occurred within a stone's throw of the spot where young Sparks was born and brought up. The assassin is a saloon-keeper, 56 years of age, named Jacob Vilinger, and his victim is his wife Katie, only two years his junior, and with whom he lived in wedlock for upwards of thirty years. The series of causes that led to the sad affair are all of recent date, and, to begin, it may truthfully be said that whisky did it. To begin the story, Vilinthat whisky did it. To begin the story, Vilinger is a bird-cage maker, and resided up to four weeks ago in a comfortable place on Clavton street. He made his wares at home, and after making perhaps half a dozon cages, he was in the habit of going out about town selling them. As his youngest boy says, "He was a good man in those fine days." In selling his cages, he frequently found that saloon-keepers were his best contents. frequently found that saloon-keepers were his best customers, and it was through binding the bargains he made with a couple of drinks that Vilinger fell from grace. Frequently he would sell all his wares, go upon a spree that would last for several days, and then come home without a single penny. His wife, a hardworking, industrious woman, who used to go out washing when she was able, simply to earn money enough to keep her children and her home in all the comforts that could be afforded, would scold and abuse the

could be afforded, would scold and abuse the spendthrift, but his passion always prevaited against her quiet spirt, or, if it did not, he did not he sitate to pound her into submission. His love of drink finally mission. His love of drink finally

LED HIM ON TO RUIN.

Four weeks ago he bought out a saloon in a
two-story frame building at No. 166 Nineteenth
street,—a place fully un to the average of
the saloons in the neighborhood. Since he took
the place he had been drinking hard almost
constantly, and his wife had had frequent
spats with him about his drunken
habits, neglecting his business, and
spending all his profits. Upon two or three occasions he assaulted her for the liberty she took
in criticising his actions. Last Monday evening, for the purpose of increasing his revenues, he gave a dance. As usual, he got drunk, and staid so. Tuesday afternoon he came home drunk, and, upon his wife taking him to home drunk, and, upon his wite taking him to task for it, he beat her out of the house, and, in her absence, abstracted \$20 in cash from a bureau drawer, part of which money belonged to his sons. He lent, \$5 to a man named Epstein, who keeps a liquor store upon the adjacent corner, spent, \$5.50 for a revolver, "American, calibre 38," which he bought at Pribyl's gun-store on Canal street, and spent the remaining sum in several saloons. In some he exhibited the new weapon, and the remaining sum in several saloons. In some he exhibited the new weapon, and said that he bought it for the express purpose of killing of his enfire family, saying that he was sorry he had ever lived to bring them up. He grieved mostly about a daughter, a grown-up son that bore a pretty rough though not wicked name, and because his wife would not give him his own way. He again came home during the atternoon, and, on being during the atternoon, and, on being accused of the larceny of the \$20note, became furious, drew his revolver, and chased Mrs. Vilinger out of

Mrs. W. D. Gates; silver napkin-rings, from Mr. and Mrs. C. Joinson; silver pie-knife, from Mrs. Robbins; case of solid silver pearlhandled knives, from "Brother David;" silver fish-knife and fork, from Mrs. A. H. Weed; sardine spoon, from Mr. A. H. Weed; sardine spoon, from Mr. A. H. Weed; cardine spoon, from Mr. A. H. Weed; cut-glass toilet-bottles, from Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Tufts; set of Macaulay's works, from Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Camnock; silver card-receiver, from Mr. C. W. Oakley; card-receiver, from Miss Johnson; bronze ornaments, from Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Millard; sardine dish, from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Knox; ebony and gilt ornamental tables, from Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mather and Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Talbot; collection of engravings, from Dr. S. Wickersham and Mr. S. H. Chapin; book, from Mrs. H. M. Carder.

WHELPLEY—KILBOURN.

Miss Lizzie M. Kilbourn, the daughter of Mrs. C. H. Kilbourn, was married last night at her mother's residence. No. 126 Dearborn avenue, to Mr. Richard T. Whelpley, the local agent of the Hamilton Rubber Company of Trenton, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Kobert Collyer, and was winessed by but a few of the relatives and most intimate friends of the contracting couple. After the ceremony and congratulations, an aoundant collation was served, and immediately thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Whelpley took their departure on the 9 o'clock train. They will visit Nagara Falls, the Thousand Isles, and other places in the East, returning in about two weeks. They will be at home at No. 126 Dearborn avenue. The wedding gifts were numerous and costly.

There was a quict and every way pleasant wedding yesterday morning in Grace Episcopal Church. The parites were Mr. I. D. Whitmore, of the firm of Chamberlain, Whitmore & Co., of New York City, and Miss Annie M. Goodell, daughter of Mr. R. E. Goodell, the well-known banker and poitician. At 11 o'clock the bridgl company entered volver, and chased Mrs. Vilinger out of the house, through a side passage, she escaping into a neighbor's house. As she was explaining to the neighbor the cause of her flight. Vilin-ger climbed upon the fence and attempted to shoot her through the window. She got out of sight, and he soon went off. He came home late at night unable to do anything offensive. Yesterday morning he kept up the spree, and towards supper-time his wife again requested him to brace up and keep sober,— that the business was going to rack and ruin, and that he would kill himself. She and ruin, and that he would kill himself. She also cautioned him against fighting with any one, he having struck at the dance, a man who had afterwards threatened him. At once he accused her in a dubious way of improper intimacy with this man, and commenced hunting her about the room. Becoming quieter, he went into the her room and soon became drows. Enterin man, and commenced number her about the bar-room, and soon became drowsy. Epstein came in and called for a glass of beer, but Villinger, not waking up, his wife drew the beer. She then woke her husband up, and handed him the nickel paid for the beer, admonishing him to attend to business more closely. Villinger drew the revolver, and said in Bohemian, "I am going to kill you." She laughed and replied, "Oh! I guess you won't kill me, I don't want to die yet." He fumbled with the weapon, and she crossed the room, sat down, and commenced picking dead leaves off some plants in the window. A moment clapsed; he fired, and she fell recling to the floor, calling out three times the Catholic invocation "Jesus María." A convulsive shudder passed over her frame, and soon all was over. Not at all appalled by the sight of the dying woman, he rushed upon her, and attempted to strangle and beat her with the buttend of the revolver, but his eldest son, Joseph who had witnessed the act. disarmed

end of the revolver, but his eldest son, Joseph, who had witnessed the act, disarmed him. His diabolism suggested the knife, and he rushed beined his bar and seized a bread-kuife. Brandishing this, he dared any one to Some of the neighbors raised the alarm, and Officer George Demar was soon upon the scene. As he entered Villager was hugging and kissing his dead wife, and saying that he He was disarmed and placed under arrest, and

as the officer was bringing him to the station a crowd of several thousand that had gathered NEW YORK, June 12 .- Alden B. Stockwell, as the officer was bringing min to the station a crowd of several thousand that had gathered in an incredibly short space of time made a rush, intending to capture and lynch him. Indeed, a rope and a long piece of wood were exhibited over the heads of the crowd. The officer drew his revolver and warned them off, and they gradually dispersed, growling and muttering. Farther down the street Vilinger struck his captor a stunning blow in the face, intending no doubt to escape, and when brought to time at the muzzle of his own revolver, he aksed the officer to shoot him in the head,—that his wife was dead, and that he wanted to die too.

When incarcerated in the station, either the liquor began to make him more drunken, or he became stubborn for a purpose. He laid apparently in a stupor, and would answer nothing intelligible. In appearance he is rough and shaggy, and bears the unmistakable marks of dissipation and ill-passions. x-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Comany and other corporations, is a voluntary bankrupt. His liabilities are estimated at over \$1,000,000. Eight hundred thousand dollars are secured by stock of the How Sewing-Machine Company of Loudon and Bridgeport, the Indiana Manufacturing Company, and by mortgage on real estate. The assets consist mostly of stocks in various companies East and West, including the Cleveland & Buffalo Ol Company, the Oil Creek & Cherry Run Oil Company, the Howe Sewing-Machine Company, and the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, & Vicksburg Company. Another failure is that of James McNab, President of the McNab & Hardin Manufacturing Company; liabilities, \$195,564. Among the creditors are the People's Bank of New York, \$21,450; the Mutual Benefit Life-Insurance Company of Newark, \$18,000; [Mutual Life, \$8,000; Equitable Life, \$5,000. Assets not given. ankrupt. His liabilities are estimated at over

intelligible. In appearance he is rough and shargy, and bears the unmistakable marks of dissipation and ill-passions.

The scene at the house during the evening was a rough one. A couple of Irish neighbors were caring for the corpse of the dead woman, which was wrapped in a sheet and hid upon two beer tables in the bar-room. Her shoes alone had been removed, and the room was saturated with carbolic acid, which had been sprinkled over the body. Upon baring the breast quite a clot of blood was discovered, and just about in the region of the heart could be seen a large bluish wound. Two of the sons were absent; the elder son, a ferocious-looking and ugly dispositioned man, was pacing back and forth growling at everybody and at everything. The daughter and the younger son, an intelligent boy of about 18 years, sat crying in the rear room. Hundreds of people were running in and out all night to view the remains, and some of the callers intimated that Tweitth Street Station was not a citadel, nor the bars of its cells overly hard to break. Generally the talk about threats to lynch murderers is mere gossip, but those who expressed themselves in this manner upon the scene last evening meant what they said.

There were four witnesses to the killing, and

showed a present membership of 2,578, distributed among thirty-six societies in the State. Five new societies were added the past year, namely, at Owosso, Dexter, Saline, Ludington, and Ailegan. The amount received during the past year was \$9,525.74; amount disbursed, \$8.215.62; balance on hand, \$1.009.12. Among the provisions mdde for the advantage of members are the following: Sick members are allowed \$5 a week from the general fund. The funeral expenses of all members and their wives are paid by the local society of which the deceased was a member. The exercises were all conducted in German. To-morrow will close the session. A grand ball takes place to-night at Union Hall.

broken up dialect of the four, each one corrob-orating the other in every point. These are Joseph Jan, who boarded with Vilinger, the man Epstein, and Joseph and Frank Vilinger, sons of the deceased.

#### SPORTING.

BASE-BALL. Three years ago yesterday (bar one week Ferguson brought his Hartford team to Chica ago and was beaten by a score of 1 to 0 in eleven innings, the contest having remained on the record ever since as the best game among first-class clubs. Yesterday Ferguson took the one three years old, and this time he won, hough there was not a single player of the winners of 1875 in the winners of 1878. Yesterday's game was a better one than the other, in that the fielding was closer, sharper, and pret tier than any club could do in 1875.

The attendance was about 2,500 by count, the days of huge estimates having passed away before the reign of the prosaic turnstile. It was one of the largest crowds of the season in this city, being called out by the recent successes of the White Stockings on their Eastern trip. The Milwaukees attributed much of their ill-The Milwaukees attributed much of their ill-success East to the fact that they were disabled in the cather's position, and were well pleased that their original catcher, Bennett, had so far recovered from his lameness as to be able to play. His presence gave them confidence, and they yesterday played a came in marked contrast to those in the East, where errors were the rule and not the exception. Milwaukee play. His presence gave them confidence, and they yesterday played a zame in marked contrast to those in the East, where errors were the rule and not the exception. Milwankee won the toss, and Harbidge let off with a high one against the netting over right-field fence. Anson put in abother hit, but both were left. In the second inning Cassidy led off with a hit, but was left. In the past inning Start and Anson hit for their blases when one hand was out, but they also were left. Again, in the fifth inning, Start was left after a hit, and in the seventh Hankinson and Harbidge were left. In the cighth McClellan was left, and in the ninth Hankinson. Here were hine innings, in eight of which the home nine made clean hits and had men on bases. It was the feature of their game that they could not get in the hits when they wanted them. The score of twelve men left on base is an extraordinary one when it is seen that not a run was made off twelve hits. It shows, among other things, how much is due to luck in base-hitting. In the tenth inning Start led off with a hot bounder, which Weaver got his hand on but could not handle. It went to Redmond, but, by the time he could get it to Goodman, Joe was past the base. The lameness in Bennett's arm had before shown itself, and Start took advantage of it to steal second safely. Anson played the part of a wise man in dumping a little one down to Peters in order to let Start reach third, where he stood, with one hand out, when Ferguson dropped a high but safe one between Morgan and Creamer, letting in the run which settled the game, amid great enthusiasm and loud shouting on the benches. The play for the other side may, so far as its batting is concerned, be shortly described. In the first, second, third, fifth, seventh, and eighth hinnings the visitors retired in the order in which they came up. In the fourth inning Goodman and Foley reached their bases after two hands were out, but were left by Weaver's hit to Ferguson. In the sixth inning Creamer led off with a safe hit, but wa

Goodman hit to Hankinson, but Start dropped the throw, while Peters went to third, and then, a moment after, Goodman reached second. Foley, on whom much depended, hit a short fly which McCleilan ran out after and captured in beautiful style, holding Peters at third. Weaver then retired on a foul and the danger was averted. In the last half of the tenth inning there was another close shave for a run, which at that time would have tied the game. Redmond led off with a safe one to right field, and Morgan followed with a high fly which looked safe, but Cassidy made a beautiwhich looked safe, but Cassidy made a beautiful catch of it after a long run, and, turning, threw beautifully to Start in time to catch Redmond before he could get back. It was one of the prettiest plays of the game, equaled only by Dairymple's straight throw from leit field to catch Larkin at home-plate.

by Dairymple's straight throw from left field to catch Larkin at home-plate.

The contest was full of fine plays, which were much approved by the crowd. Hankinson led the field with eight beautiful plays without an error, and Ferguson deserved well for his clever work in running out after short files. Harbidge played a beautiful game, and Larkin's delivery was very effective. Goodman, Dairymple, and Peters carried off the honors of the visitors. Following is

Total .... 42 1 12 14 30 19 

35 0 5 8 30 7 6 Total. .... Errors affecting the score-Weaver, 1; Ben-

nett. 1.
Left on bases—Harbidge, 2; Start, 2; Anson, 2
Ferguson, 1; McCleilan, 1; Cassidy, 1; Larkin, 1
Hankinson, 2; Peters, 2; Foley, 1. Chicago, 12
Milwaukee, 5.
Double plays—Cassidy and Start, Dalysmole and Milwankee, 5.
Double plays—Cassidy and Start, Dalrymple and Bennett, Feters and Goodman.
Wild Pitches—Larkin, 1.
Struck out—Hankinson, Dalrymple, Morgan.
Balis called—On Larkin, 18; on Weaver, 8.
Strikes called—Of Larkin, 17; off Weaver, 15.
Umpire—M. E. Furlong, of Milwankee.

The same clubs play to-day and Saturday.

THE STALLION FLORIDA.

THE STALLION FLORIDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Please give the pedigree in full of the Eastern stallion Florida, that is making the season in Chicago, his record, and that of his coits. I am told that Florida is the best son, as well as the best sire, of all the sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Your opinion pertaining to turf matters is generally sound, and given without fear. Please give me your views upon this question, and colige

C. B.

In answer to the above communication, THE TRIBUNE would state that the stallion Florida s by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of a mare by Volunteer. The last-named horse is also by Hambletonian, being one of his earliest foals, and his dam was Lady Patriot, a thoroughbred mare. Florida is therefore strongly inbred to Hampletonian, whose blood is the most fashionable known. In regard to Florida himself, it may be said that he is one of the most beautifully proportioned horses in the country, and his trotting action is simply perfect. Mr. H. T. Heim, trotting action is simply perfect. Mr. H. T. Heim, who is perhaps as well qualified to judge as any man in the country, considers Florida the best and purest gated tretter in the country. The horse has never been trained or started in a race, consequently he has no record. Of his colts, the best known are Flora D., owned by Dr. Bodine, of New York, and now in training at Fleetwood Park, and Hamilton. The first named was given a trial last year as a 4-year-old in 2:26; and Hamilton, as 2-year-old, trotted a mile in 2:37, drawing 340 plands.

THE TRIGGER.

QUINCY, Ill., June 12 .- In the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association's tournament to-day, the shoot unfinished last evening was concluded In the shooting-off of ten birds between Par tington, of Champaign, Tucker, of New York, and Crawford and Austin, of Quincy, the two last named made four birds each and divided the first money. There were eighteen to shoot off for the nines, Hauworth and Jerome Miller being the only ones to kill five straight, and, in shooting off, Hauworth won. This gave the first and second prizes in this contest to Quincy men. On the eights there were fifteen to shoot off. Neidheidt, of Chicago, who killed his five, won In shooting off the sevens, there being fifteen also, Omahondro and Ruggles each killed five birds, and then, in their shoot-off, Ruggles won. For the third shoot of the series there were sixty-one entries. J. J. Kleinman of Chicago, Kimble of Peoria, and Hasfurther then killed five, and won first money. In shooting off the ties of nine, Ruggles and Tucker each made five, and divided second money. They had ten competitors. Fifteen started to shoot-off the ties on eight, but no one off for the nines, Hauworth and Jerome Mille

Mr. Jacob Wilder built and launched last sea-son a yacht of about thirty feet keel and thirteen feet beam, after a model of his own. After testing her during the season,-not, however, in any regular race,-he concluded that the Anon-for so he named her-was not what he wanted; therefore he built one the past win ter upon a different model, and of about the same dimensions, having sold the Anon. In order to test the speed of his new boat (as yet not uer to test the speed of his new boat (as yet hot named), Mr. Wilder has challenged the Anon for a race of ten miles to-day at 1:30, the course to be: Starting from the foot of Van Buren street and rounding a stake-boat on the port about a mile east of Thirty-fifth street, thence leaving the crib to port, thence outside and south of the Government breakwater, rounding the home stake-boat to starboard. Mr. Wilder allows the Anon ten minutes start. They are allows the Anon ten minutes start. They are to carry nothing except jib and jib-toosail, mainsail and gaff topsail, and are restricted to not over eight men each. The race promises to be quite interesting. The winner is to obtain a fine flag and streamer. Mr. Krause, the owner of the Anon, feels confident of winning, ten minutes being large odds, but the new boat looks like a slick one, and the Chicago Yacht Club must look to their laurels. allows the Anon ten minutes start. They are

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, June 12.—The weather o-day for the race, was all that could be desired, and the track was in excellent condition The 2:43 race commenced at 2 o'clock, seven horses starting, and was hotly contested, seven horses starting, and was hotly contested, seven heats being required to complete it. It was won by David H., Lady Blauerhassett taking second money, and Tony Baxter third. Time, 2.39, 2.393, 2.37, 2.37, 2.37, 2.33, and 2.38. In the 2.29 race, six horses entered as contestants. The race was spirited throughout, eight heats being necessary to decide it. Phil Sheridan took first money, Foxie V. second, and Amboy third. Time, 2.314, 2.304, 2.29, 2.304, 2.31, 0.00, 2.30, and 2.314. The results, thus far, are satisfactory, and the best of feeling prevails.

suits, thus far, are satisfactory, and the best of feeling prevails.

Columbus, O., June 12.—There was a large attendance at the first day of the Jockey Clubraces. The first race, a trial purse, \$150, mile dash, was won by Inspiration. Time, 1:47½. The second race, inile and a halt dash, American House stakes, for 8-year-olds and fillies, \$200, \$50 to second, was won by Warfleid, Stella second. Time, 2:48¼. The third race, Club purse, \$250, mile heats, was won by a halfneck in the fourth heat by Ada Lambert, Edwin A. second. Time, 1:51.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—At a meeting of the Jocky Club, which was held to-night, the advisability of postponing the trotting meeting was discussed, and it was decided to have no summer meeting, but to increase the purses and one the insurgural tratting meating Sandone the insurgural tratting meating sandon

summer meeting, but to increase the purses and open the inaugural trotting meeting Sept. 27, and have it continue five days. The meeting had already been announced for June 27, and \$6,000 in purses offered.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Utica, N., Y., June 12 .- The anniversary exercises at Hamilton College, at Clinton, will take place next week, beginning with the bac-calaureate address by President Samuel Brown, calaureate address by President Samuel Brown,
LL. D., on Sunday, in the Stone Church, and an
address before the Society of Christian Research in the evening. On Monday will be the entrance examination, "Tree-Day," and the Kingsley prize declamation in the evening. Tuesday, annual meeting of the Trustees Kingsley prize debate; Clark prize debate; Senior reception. Wednesday, annual meeting of the Society of the Hamilton Alumni; election of the Society of the Hamilton Alumni; election of a Trustee; election of Alumni officers; reunion of the classes of 1828, 1838, 1848, 1858, 1863, 1868, and 1875; "Class-Day" memorial exercises; and in the evening annual oration before the Society of the Alumni, by the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, of Indianapolis, poem by the Rev. Myron Adams, of Rochester, and music by Bernstein's New York Orchestra. Thursday Compencement, exercises in the Thursday, Commencement exercises in the Stone Church; presentation of prizes, confer-ring of degrees; reunion of alumni and invited

Stone Churen; presentation or prizes, conter-ring of degrees; reunion or alumni and invited guests; President's reception. The graduating class numbers twenty-nine, besides a law class of twenty-one. This will be the sixty-sixth annual Commencement of this excellent and time-honored insti-

FOREST-HILL SEMINARY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
ROCKPORD, Ill., June 11.—The exercises Hill Seminary took place this afternoon. They irew forth a large crowd of spectators, and did redit to the members of the class. The large Seminary-chapel was handsomely decorated with vines and flowers. Over the altar, an in-scription, "Welcome," and a large anchor bearing the class-motto, were suspended. The order of exercises, under the leadership of Miss Kate A. Carnifex, was as follows:

Miss Lizzle V. Ide, Address of Welcome; Miss Carrie Carpenter, Essay, "History"; Miss Carrie A. Longley, Song, "The Lonely Bird"; Miss Stella E. Foote, the Class-Poem; Miss Julia E. Officer, Essay, "Presentations"; Miss Lilian G. Beckman, Essay, "Prophecy"; Miss Kate L. Smith, Essay, "Butler's Analogy." Smith, Essay, "Butler's Anaiogy."

This closing the chapel-exercises, the school, headed by the Forest-City Band, marched to the front of the building, where they had planted a tree. A large stone, bearing the inscription, "Class of 1878," was set in front of it. Miss Carrie A. Longley, oratress of the class, gave a brief summary of past events, and made some speculations on the future.

Commencement-exercises take place on the 26th inst.,—the class numbering twelve regular graduates, and seven in music.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 12.—The thirtythird annual commencement-exercises of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this city were held to-day. They were of a

highly entertaining order, and attracted not only the residents of Jacksonville, but interested citizens from other portions of the State. There were eighteen young ladies and gentlemen who received diplomas of having completed the full course of instruction pursued at the institution, and three others who received certificates of proficiency and honorable discharge. Prof. John II. Woods presided in the absence of Dr. Gillette, now in Europe. BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 12.—This evening

Burley Hall was filled by an audience to hear the class exercises of the graduating class of West Ryan University- Programme: President's address, "Our Ideal," by E. P. Adams; poem, "Scotch Legend," G. L. Artz; oration, "The Empire of the Mind," J. W. Barger; "Propheev," C. W. Stevenson; address to the class, the Hon. Lawrence Weldon; music, instrumental and vocal. This class holds its Commencement next Wednesday.

COLUMBIA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, June 12.—At the Columbia College Commencement to-day, degrees were conferred upon forty-four Bachelors of Arts twenty-four Mining Engineers, five Civil Engithe honorary degrees, that of LL.D. was conferred upon Bishop George F. Scymour, D. D.

THE VANDERBILT WILL. New York, June 12.—Arguments in favor of postponing proceedings till Redburn, Mason, and Clark can be presented as witnesses chiefly occupied the time in the Vanderbilt case to-day.

Mr. Clinton read an affidavit by William

made more than three, on which there were several ties, so all went at it again. Three then tied and shot off. Stockwell of Atchison, Hauworth of Quincy, and Mills of Clinton, Ia., shot four birds each. Mills and Hauworth again tied on 5, and in the next trial Hauworth won. Seventeen started to shoot off ties on sevens. Stock of Peoria, Shurtliff of Chicago, and Bates of Ashton, Ill., tied on 4. Shooting off, the last two tied and divided.

The regular team shoot then commenced, four to a team. It was fifteen birds each, twenty-six yards rise. Ten teams entered. The Adudbon gun Club, of Chicago, made 50, the Quincy Shooting Club 51, the Chicago Club 51, the Evanston Gun Club 49, the Adudbon Club, of Jacksonville, 44, and the Gem City Club, of Quincy, 39. The other teams will shoot in the morning.

The following officers of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association were elected this evening: President, M. Lincoln, of Peoria; First Vice-President, M. Lincoln, of Peoria; First Vice-President, M. Lincoln, of Peoria; First Vice-President, M. Lincoln, of Peoria; Treasurer, Abner Price, of Chicago. Peoria was selected as the place for holding the next regular meeting of the Association by a unanimous vote.

A NOVEL YACHT-RACE.

named Johnson, and his wife, were thrown from their wagon last evening, near Shell Rock.
Mrs. Johnson was instantly killed, her neck being broken. Mr. Johnson was badly hurt, and at last report, was still insensible.

VERY ODD.

Special Disputch to The Tribune EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 12.-A man named Norton, a blacksmith, 37 years old, single, went into a meat-market at Caro this morning and asked for a piece of raw beef. A slice was cut off, which he sprinkled with salt and attempted to swallow. It lodged in his windpipe, and he choked to death in three minutes.

BOILER EXPLOSION. BUPPALO, June 12 .- The boiler of Wolf's sawnili exploded to-day, killing Wolf and son and an unknown man, and wounding several per-

PORT HURON

PORT HORON, Mich., June 12-10 p. m .- Up-Props Champlain, Lincoln and barges; schrs
Delaware, M. D. Merrick, New Hampshire,
Sarah Jane, Nemesls, Azov.
Down-Propa Genton, Inter-Ocean and consort, Montpelier, Clayton Belle, Emma Thompson and barges, Henry Howard and barges;
schrs Mary, Hattle M. Clipper.
Wind—Southwest, light; weather clear.

All the subtle charms of perfumery culminate in Buck & Rayner's "Mara" Cologne.

MARRIAGES.

LITTLE-BALKAM-At Lewiston, Me., on the 5th Inst., by the Rev. G. S. Dickerman, Mr. Francis B, Little, of this city, and Miss Mary P. Balkam, daughter of the late Rev. Urlah Balkam, D.D., of Lewiston, No cards. No cards.

ROWNTREN-LEADLEY-OR Wednesday evening.
June 12. at the residence of the bride's parents, 139
South Green-st., by the Rev. Galusia Anderson,
George W. Kowntree, of Rochester, Wis., and Miss
Clara L. Leadley, of Chicago.

DORR-NIMS-in Chicago, June 11, by Dr. Edward
Sullivan Frank I. Dorr, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Francei
O. Nims, of this city. STRKET-LOW-On Monday, June 10, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Canon Street, Arthur Wray Street and Mary Ross Low, daughter of William H. Low.

## . DEATHS.

GARDNER-Tuesday evening, June 11. Emma Au-BRIGGS-June 12, at 5 a. m., Mary E. Briggs, aged 54 years, wife of M. V. Briggs, 323 West Monroe st., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.
Funeral Wednesday at 2 p. m. to Rosehill.
E27 Cahoes and Detroit papers please copy.
MIDDLETON—June 12, Jessie, daughter of Thomas
and Agues R. Middleton, aged 2 years.
Funeral at residence, 938 Wabash av., Thursday, at
3 o'clock p. in. Carriages to Oakwood. Friends of the
family lavited. CORNEAU—The funeral services of Mrs. E. G. Corneau will be held at her late residence, 11s Lake-av., on Friday, June 14, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Oakwooda.

CHRISTIAN-At 10:30 p. m., June 12, at Englewood, B., George Alden Christian, of whooping-cough, ged 8 weeks and 4 days.

for those who neglect to rectify irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which they foolishly linagine will "come right of themselves."
Of this silly error such persons are usually disabused by the development of some serious chronic malady, traceable to what they were pleased to sociate organs. Such a culmination is easily avoidtant runctions being restored, and the entire sys-tem toned and regulated by this incomparable cor-rective and invigorant, no danger to the general health is to be apprehended from causes which, if not cradicated in time, will assuredly andermine it.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE Seventh Ward will be held this evening at No. 305 Bine Island-av., for the purpose of organizing a club for the fair campaign. THE EIGHTH GRAND FREE CONCERT, BY THE Committee of the Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors of the Third ward, will be given this evening at the Railroad Chapel, State-st., near Fourteenth. THE REV, GEORGE MULLER WILL PREACH IN Farwell Hall to-day, at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "The Second Coming of Christ." This will be the last meeting Mr. Muller will hold in the city at this time. THE NORTHWESTERN HAY-FEVER ASSOCIA-tion will hold its annual meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the pariors of the Tremont House. All in-terested are invited to be present.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FINANCE Committee of the National Fireman's Tournament, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Ho-

AUCTION SALES. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c.
Bankrupt Sale Men's, Boys', and Youth's Clothing
AT AUCTION
THURSDAY MORNING, June 13, at 9:30 c'eleck RSDAY MORNING, June 13, at 9:30 o'clock, 42 salesrooms, 173 and 175 East Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.

The entire stock and equipments of a first-class Livery AT AUCTION, Friday Morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock, at Stable No. 372 West Madison-st.,

We shall sell the entire stock, consisting of 24 horses, 7 carriages, 8 buggles, 3 single wagons, 5 sleighs, 1 four-horse sleigh, 5 sets double haraces, 9 sets buggy harness, hay cutter, horse power, robes, Disness, one small safe, etc., etc.

By order of ROBERT E. JENKINS.

Provisional Assignee.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY FURNITURE AUCTION SALE, ATBUTTERS & CO.'S AUCTION ROOMS, 173 & 175 East Randolph-st.

(2) Particular attention given to the sale of Household Goods and other property.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., On Thursday, June 13,

AT 9:30 A. M., CROCKERY,

AT AUCTION. A large and well-assorted stock will be offered, con-sisting of White Granite, C. C., Brown, and Yellow Ware. Also 30 Decorated Toilet Sets. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

#### Friday Morning. June 14, at 9:30 a. m., NEW PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

A FULL LINE CARPETS, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION BALE BOOTS & SHOES THIS DAY.

SPECIAL SALE VALUABLE
JEWELRY TO MORROW.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

VOLUME XXX UNDERWEAR AND HO

## WILSON B

Purchase these Good from the manufactor rope and America.

Having stores in largest Western citi outlet for Men's Fr Goods is many tim than any competitor.

Purchasing in larg tities secures lower enabling them to se tom figures. They ha exclusive lines in 1 Underwear, which desirable.

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